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Issued Monthly with Illustrations

DECEMBER, 1912, TO FEBRUARY, 1913

Volume 69

CHAUTAUQUA PRESS
CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

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1913

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Any energetic and determined organizer during the next few months can accomplish what is required if he sets out at once to canvass his own and surrounding towns, enlist the people who are sure to be interested, and devote himself to the project till it is done. We shall be willing to make the arrangement extend over two years, carrying one year's credit over to the next, for any organizer who needs this allowance. So there ought to be no "ifs" nor "ands" about it. But *if*—well, if you should fail to reach the mark and be disappointed about the tour, which we shall refuse to dwell upon as likely, once you set out in earnest, we will, however, remind you that you could fall back on our regular terms to Organizers and your effort would not be without compensation. You may already know what the regular Organizer terms are, or if not we will send you a statement of them on request. We are not discussing them just now; we are interested in the tour.

If you mean to be one of those claiming this prize, along with which will come the knowledge that you have communicated the C. L. S. C. influence to several scores of new readers, just sign the attached little blank and we will provide for sending you special supplies of printed matter and some further suggestions that we think will help.

This is wide awake, and we hope for an actual pen and ink reply at once saying that you intend to do something about it.

December 1, 1912.

Yours very truly,

Chautauqua, New York,

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

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July 4	Azores	27	Florence	15	Paris
7	Gibraltar	28	Florence	16	Paris
10	Naples	29	Florence	17	Paris
11	Naples	30	To Venice	18	Paris
12	Pompeii	31	Venice	19	Paris
13	Capri	August 1	Venice	20	Paris
14	Amalfi	2	Venice	21	Paris
15	Pompeii	3	Venice	22	London
16	Rome	4	Milan	23	London
17	Rome	5	Milan	24	London
18	Rome	6	Italian Lakes	25	London
19	Rome	7	St. Gothard Pass, Lucerne	26	London
20	Rome	8	Bernese Oberland	27	Oxford, Warwick
21	Rome	9	Interlaken	28	Stratford, Kenilworth
22	Rome	10	Heidelberg	29	Chester
23	Florence	11	The Rhine, Cologne	30	Liverpool (sail)
24	Florence	12	To Paris		
25	Florence	13	Paris	September 8	Due in Boston

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

THE MAGAZINE OF SYSTEM IN READING

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CHAUTAUQUA PRESS
PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, Managing Editor
Chautauqua, N. Y.

New York Office: 23 Union Square. Chicago Office: 801 Fine Arts Bldg.

Yearly Subscription, $2.00. Single Copies, 25c.

Entered September 9, 1904, at the postoffice at Chautauqua, New York, as second class matter, under Act of Congress, July 16, 1894.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1912 by Chautauqua Press, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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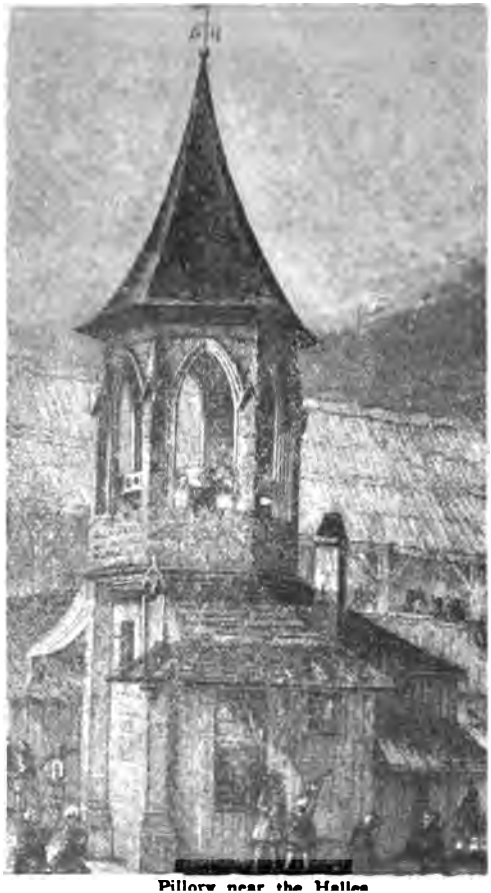
Statue of Etienne Dolet in the Place Maubert



Pillory near the Halles

Statue of Etienne Dolet in the Place Maubert

Early sixteenth century costumes of ladies of rank, of a noble dressed for the chase and of a page

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Vol. 69. DECEMBER, 1912 No. 1

The Elections and After

There was a "landslide" on November 5, and it was a Democratic one. Wilson and Marshall swept the country, carrying the moderate East, the solid South and much of the militant and progressive West.

The narrow partisan has his ready explanation of the result, but the Democratic victory, in point of fact, was not an old-fashioned partisan victory. Nor was it a victory for reaction over progress. The people did not vote for standpatism and "narrow construction" of the Constitution. They voted for reform, for political, social and industrial justice, even though they made the Democratic party and candidates, and not the new or third party, their immediate instrument.

In voting for Wilson and Marshall they voted for the supremacy and leadership of the best element of the Democratic party. They voted for tariff revision, for economic freedom, for the continued enforcement of the law against harmful and predatory trusts, and for the other policies tending to equalize opportunity and preserve liberty. They voted for the Baltimore platform as interpreted by sincere and high-minded progressives, and not by spoilsmen, professional and blind partisans.

President-elect Wilson will have Congress with him and behind him. A courageous, earnest, progressive administration is expected of him—an administration in no sense partisan. Business, it is felt, has no occasion for appre-

hension. There is to be nothing destructive in the tariff-revision and trust policies of the new administration. The attack, according to the campaign utterances of the President-elect, is to be on special and illegitimate privilege, on the element of extortion and graft in the tariff, on dishonesty and oppression in "big business," but not on anything that is legitimate and moral in corporate affairs or in commerce. It is true that these are vague expressions; it remains to make them specific and concrete. It remains to translate them into a practical program of legislation and government.

The future of the third party will largely depend on events and developments. It is not to be dissolved, but whether its adherents, "ex-Republicans" as a rule, will all stay in it or return to the old party in order to vitalize it and prevent it from drifting into reaction, time will tell. The Progressive platform contains much that any party in power must assimilate and adopt. The country is awake and progressive. All parties will doubtless contribute, especially in the states, to the success of the same cause of justice and reform which attracted so many ardent and sincere men to the third party movement. The tremendous Wilson-Marshall victory has not changed the conviction of the deeper students of politics that a realignment is inevitable in the near future and that old cries and dogmas must make way for vital and real issues, economic and moral.

War and Diplomatic Activity in Europe

The foreign ministers in Europe have been unusually busy in the last several months, even before the outbreak of the Balkan War. There is much speculation concerning the significance of certain incidents and movements such as the visit of the French premier, Poincaré, to St. Petersburg, the visit of the Russian foreign minister Sazonoff, to London, the concentration of the French fleet in the Medi-

terranean, and so on. There has been talk of new complications between Germany and France, and belligerent articles have appeared in the official and semi-official journals of both countries. Not since the Moroccan trouble has the situation in Europe seemed so critical and dangerous. The Balkan crisis has for a time overshadowed everything else.

While the official explanations of the incidents in question have been optimistic in tone, they have furnished little actual information. It is known, however, that several "sore spots," either in Europe or in the spheres of European influence, have demanded attention. It does not seem in the least probable that any one of the great powers is contemplating a step that would disturb the present balance of power. No re-alignment of the powers is anticipated. The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy is certain to be renewed, although France, in transferring her fleet from Brest to Toulon, is said by certain German papers to be "coercing" Italy into some change of policy. On the other hand, the Triple Entente of France, Russia and England has undoubtedly been renewed and strengthened. A naval convention has been negotiated between Russia and France to supplement their military convention. The general understanding is that, although no general European war cloud is on the horizon, it has been decided that the interests of the armed peace, in view of the continued expansion of the German navy, require such naval co-operation on the part of the Triple Alliance as would give France the task of defending her Mediterranean possessions, intrust to England the defense of the North Sea, while charging Russia with the duty of guarding the Baltic Sea. Germany regards this move as one directed against her quite as much as it is directed against Italy. If, however, the peace of the world is not to be broken, she has nothing to fear from the redistribution of the naval forces of the Triple Alliance. Are not the European statesmen always asserting that to prepare for war is the best way to prevent war? If this argument is

good as against the peace and arbitration advocates, why is it not good between the "practical" politicians? If war *should* come, says the Triple Alliance, such-and-such a disposition of the fleets would be necessary and advantageous. It does not follow that war will or must come. In truth, there is at present no conflict of any substantial interest between France and Germany, or between England and Germany. Efforts to improve Anglo-German relations are not very successful, as there is too much suspicion and jealousy and prejudice to overcome; still, the best minds in both countries are persevering in such efforts.

The danger spots just alluded to were Turkey, the Balkans, Persia and Tripoli. In Turkey constitutional government is by no means safely established, and only radical reforms honestly attempted in Albania, Macedonia and elsewhere could have prevented a general "conflagration." Bulgaria and Montenegro had difficulty in restraining their populations as long as they did from attacking Turkey out of sympathy with the oppressed Christians in her dominions. The recently reorganized Turkish cabinet not only made liberal concessions to Albania, but issued a decree pledging itself to extend the same reforms—educational, fiscal, administrative, judicial—to the whole of European Turkey. This relieved the crisis for a time but it did not clear the atmosphere, and the explosion finally came in the Balkans—an explosion which startled and alarmed Europe. The Balkan alliance for the purpose of fighting Turkey had been secretly negotiated. Delays and broken promises on the part of Turkey exhausted the patience of the Balkan states, whose faith in Turkish constitutionalism and reform was never strong.

Thus, once more, the problem in the Near East confronted Europe at a time when the powers seemed to be in no mood for harmonious action. Rebellion in Turkey or war in the Balkans, it was feared, would reopen old controversies and wounds. It might subject the balance of

power to too severe a strain. Fortunately, Europe "found herself" when the crisis came, and the great powers reached an agreement which was expected to "localize" or limit the Balkan War and prevent more disastrous complications. The utter collapse of Turkey, due to her unpreparedness and to her internal troubles, may, however, upset the plans of the powers. The situation at this writing, is full of difficulty and peril. The Balkan alliance is triumphant and may not tamely accept the dictations of the powers. The whole question of Turkey in Europe is re-opened. On the other hand, there is danger of counter-revolution in Asiatic Turkey and of the overthrow of the new régime which has suffered one reverse after another.

Another serious question is that of the future of Persia. Russia and England, as part of their understanding, had reached a compromise as to Persia. That compromise has not worked well. England has given Russia too full a hand in Persia. The British liberals and radicals have vigorously assailed the Persian policy of their own ministry, calling it weak, cowardly and immoral. The Constitution is suspended in Persia; the present ruler is incompetent; the finances are in a state of disorder. Russia is accused of scheming to assert complete control of northern Persia and to re-establish the despotic rule of the shah dominated by her. England is supposed to favor a free, sovereign and rehabilitated Persia. Can an agreement be reached with Russia on the latter basis? Will Russia yield in Persia for the sake of her interests elsewhere? Does she need and value the *entente* with England sufficiently to accept a progressive and proper solution of the Persian problem? Finally, there are questions in Morocco, in China, in Thibet, which, were any power desirous of fishing in troubled waters, might give rise to complications. Europe must decide how to treat the new Chinese Republic—which has not yet been recognized—and how to maintain Chinese integrity and the open door without offending either Russia or Japan, whose respective

"designs" in Manchuria and Mongolia are believed to be selfish and inimical to China.

However, the key to the general "world situation," to which the Balkan War sharply directed renewed attention, is still to be found in the mutual relations of England and Germany, and to some extent in the relations between Russia and Austria, which latter powers have long pursued opposite policies in the Balkans—Russia standing for unity and Austria for division. The powers must act as a unit and this involves understanding and good-will among them.

The Panama Canal and Treaty Obligations

From every point of view except that of the jingo or the sensational, unscrupulous news-vender the present controversy between England and the United States over the Panama Canal act is to be deeply regretted. The act contains some necessary provisions in regard to the administration of the canal, the government of the zone, tolls, etc. These, however, might have been separated from the dubious and contentious provisions, one of which concerns purely domestic policy, and the other of which raises a very grave international question.

To deal with the latter first: Is the provision in the canal act exempting all American coastwise shipping from toll payment a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in regard to the isthmian canal? The British government (the opposition and the nation concurring) asserts that it is such a violation. France, Germany, Russia and other countries have taken the same view as bystanders. Nay, they are lecturing, through their official and leading papers, "the American people" (who had little to do with the matter) on violation of treaties, repudiation of obligations, hypocritical professions, and teaching us that "honesty is the best policy." All Europe is being assured that "the Americans" are selfish, greedy, commercial and treacherous, and that it is idle

to make treaties with them, especially treaties of arbitration.

Moreover, in the United States a great many editors and public men, including able senators and representatives, hold and vigorously assert that the British are unquestionably right—that is, that the provision for toll-less "coastwise" shipping, confined to Americans, is a plain violation of the treaty with England. The treaty, it is true, is not as objectionable and offensive as the Senate tried to make it, for that chamber wished to exempt from toll paying *all* American ships, whether engaged in coastwise shipping or foreign trade. That attempt aroused so much opposition in the press and elsewhere that it had to be abandoned. But even as the act stands, it is clearly open to question. The clause of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which bears on the toll question is brief, and reads as follows: "The canal shall be full and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of *all nations . . . on terms of entire equality,* so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise." "All nations," not all *other* nations, is the phrase used. If "all nations" includes the United States, then even our "coasters" (ships carrying goods from port to port under American sovereignty) cannot be exempted from tolls.

The position of Congress and of the President (who defended the canal act in a long memorandum) is that "all nations" means *all other* nations, and that the pledge of "entire equality" is only a pledge of favored-nation treatment. In other words, we agreed to treat all other nations alike and to discriminate against none in our canal, which we shall have built and fortified when it is ready for traffic. This view was taken by the Hearst newspapers at the outset —by them and a few others. If this be the sound view, then we need *not* limit the exemption to coastwise shipping, but may exempt from toll any and all American ships. The argument for the present act is worse than the act itself.

It would justify actual, manifest discrimination while the present act permits only theoretical discrimination since coastwise shipping is already a complete monopoly of Americans. Mr. Taft's argument has alarmed England and all Europe and against us are quoted not only the terms of the treaty but the strong statements of our own statesmen and jurists and leading editors.

The controversy, we repeat, is regrettable and unfortunate. It is needless and inopportune as well. It may endanger the pending arbitration treaties. Even the limited arbitration treaty which we now have with England may be suffered to lapse without renewal, so bitter is the feeling in that country, and in its colonies as well.

The exemption clause was gratuitous, as many men in Congress felt and said. American shipping is able to pay moderate tolls, and ought to pay them. The canal will cost the people $500,000,000, and the taxpayers will derive no benefit whatever from the exemption which gives profit to a monopoly already most profitable. This is supposed to be an era of reform, of anti-privilege legislation, of moral progress. Why confer new privileges and subsidies? Why endanger arbitration and good will?

If the objectionable provision is not repealed next winter, the question whether it violates the treaty with England should go to the court at The Hague. England will insist on such submission, and we cannot honorably or decently refuse to arbitrate the matter. It arises under a treaty and involves the interpretation of a clause that is vital and substantial. To say, as some do, that we should not ever arbitrate the dispute is to assume a revolting and discreditable attitude. Only jingoes and enemies of peace and justice can seriously propose such a course.

The provision in the act which has raised a question of domestic policy is that which is designed to keep out of the canal ships owned or controlled by railroads. Whether this is necessary and fair to the railroads; whether regulation

of rates and charges is not better than exclusion; whether the success of the canal (which the railroads *have* fought, most unwisely) demands the prohibition in question, are points that are now under active discussion. It may be added that the provision is a blow to the Canadian Pacific Railroad and puts another obstacle in the way of reciprocity with Canada.

The Panama Canal near Completion

Aside from the unfortunate controversy over the toll question, all the developments in connection with the isthmian canal furnish cause for satisfaction and congratulation. Col. Goethals, the builder of the waterway, reports that the first ship will be admitted into the canal in September, 1913. The progress of the great work has been uninterrupted and extraordinary. Where the French under the direction of De Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal, failed utterly, the United States has succeeded brilliantly. The first success that reflected credit on American genius and foresight on the Isthmus was achieved in connection with sanitation. That proved the way to engineering success. To do away with fever, disease and a paralyzing death-rate was to ensure a sufficient and efficient supply of labor. In addition to health, the United States realized that labor of all grades of skill and importance must be made comfortable on the Isthmus. Good wages, short hours, proper housing, attractions of wholesome character, social welfare work—all this was offered to labor, and Col. Goethals, with such favorable conditions to aid him, managed to inspire the army of his subordinates with the faith and enthusiasm with which he himself has been actuated.

The canal will be ready sooner than was originally expected. Its formal opening will not take place until 1915, perhaps, but this is due to the fact that owners of ships demand eighteen months' or two years' notice before readjust-

ing their present routes. Special ships are being built—or will be built—for the canal and the new routes. Depots and supply-houses will be built along the canal. The essential fact, however, is that the great inter-oceanic link, the dream of centuries, is practically an accomplished fact.

In discussing the commercial effects of the canal, a special writer in the London *Times* said recently:

The opening of the Panama Canal for traffic will result in a shifting of trade routes comparable only with the effect produced by the closing of the Eastern channels of trade by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. That event was the impelling cause of the discovery of America. It led swiftly to the decline of the Mediterranean States and to the beginnings of the rivalry for world dominion among the Atlantic Powers.

The most obvious result of providing a waterway through Central America will be to reduce the distance between New York on the Eastern and all ports on the Western seaboard of America, north of Panama, by the pretty considerable figure of 8,415 miles. The voyage between New York and the Pacific ports of America, south of Panama, is reduced by an average of 5,000 miles. Substituting Liverpool for New York, the reductions in these two cases are 6,046 miles and 2,600. So the United States stand to gain very substantially in these respects.

With regard to Asiatic and Australian trade, a good idea of the impending shifting of trade routes may be formed by considering a table given in a book by Dr. Vaughan Cornish. Here it is:

		Nearer to New York than Liverpool by
Yokohama	New York via Panama, San Francisco, and Great Circle ..... 9,835 Liverpool, via Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong-kong and Shanghai 11,640	1,805 miles
Sydney	New York, via Panama and Tahiti .....9,852 Liverpool, via Suez, Aden, Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne ..12,234	2,382 miles
Wellington N. Z.	New York via Panama and Tahiti .....8,872 Liverpool, via Panama and Tahiti 11,631	2,759 miles

To British imperialists this shrinkage of space between Australia and the United States is causing grave concern. They do not venture to "dip into the future," but they admit that the fact cannot fail to bring tremendous changes.

The canal will increase American exports to the Orient and to the western coast of the American continent. It will stimulate infant industries like silk and cause a boom in ports like Galveston. San Francisco will establish new lines to Europe.

The canal is about fifty miles long, of which only about fifteen miles are at sea-level. The remainder is a high-level canal. The ascent and descent will be effected by locks. The minimum depth of the channel is forty-one feet. The remarkable engineering features of the canal will require special attention. Some problems are even now presenting themselves in the Culebra section, but no one doubts that they will be solved happily. Energy, wealth, efficiency and organizing ability have accomplished miracles in the canal zone since 1906, when the little Republic of Panama came into existence as the result of a revolt and eager recognition of it by the United States, and when the canal and zone treaty were negotiated.

The Last of the British Suffrage Bills

What may be regarded as the final measure in a historic series of political emancipation bills is now pending in the British Parliament. It is an adult manhood suffrage bill, and it will definitely establish citizenship rather than property as the basis of suffrage. It is a measure of simplification and democratization, dictated by the spirit of the age. The extension of the franchise contemplated by the bill is momentous. Roughly speaking, it will add about 3,000,000 voters to the register and they will all come from the poorer and the toiling classes.

The chief provisions of the measure are as follows:

1. No person shall be registered or vote for more than one constituency.
2. An elector may be qualified by residence or occupation, and in no other way.
3. The qualifying period of residence or occupation will be six months.
4. Voters removing from one house to another in the some constituency remain qualified in spite of change of address. Voters changing from one constituency to another retain their voting power for the constituency they have left, while qualifying for the constituency into which they have moved.
5. Town clerks of boroughs and clerks to County Councils to be registration officers, and to publish a complete register at least once a year.
6. Revision courts to be abolished, and objections to voters to be heard in the County Courts.
7. University representation to be abolished.
8. Plural voting is to be prevented by penalties. Anyone knowingly seeking to secure a plural vote will be guilty of corrupt practices, and will be liable to a fine of £200, or one year's imprisonment, and be incapacitated from voting for seven years.

At present there are about 500,000 plural voters in the United Kingdom, according to various estimates, and most of these are affiliated with the Tory party. Plural voting is justifiable only on the principle that the citizen votes not as a man but as a proprietor or owner or representative of certain interests. The conservatives oppose the new franchise bill on this precise ground, pointing out that under "citizenship" principle the financial and commercial center known as "the city" of London would be deprived of all direct representation, since there are no residences in that quarter. The Liberal, Political and Democratic view is that, where men vote as men, every proper interest will be sufficiently protected and represented, and that the question of residence is wholly immaterial except as a basis for simple and honest registration, or the prevention of fraud.

The opposition to this manhood suffrage bill will not seriously hamper its progress. It may be rejected by the Lords, but if the present government retains power for two or more years longer, the bill will become law in spite of the upper chamber, whose veto is only suspensory now, not final. The Asquith government has suffered additional losses

at by-elections, and the opposition confidently predicts the early collapse of the government and the return of the conservatives to power. The great national insurance act is still unpopular with some of its less intelligent beneficiaries, and there have occurred local strikes against that feature of it which requires contributions to the insurance fund by the workmen themselves. Other causes have tended to weaken the Asquith government. But the tide may turn, and it may succeed in carrying its important reform measures before dissolving Parliament.

Reverting to the question of suffrage, the possibility of adult womanhood suffrage is just now considered to be remote. The government will maintain a neutral attitude, and a woman-suffrage amendment will be proposed and voted on in the Commons. It is not expected to pass, but a moderate "conciliation" woman-suffrage bill, enfranchising about one million women, may be re-introduced and put through. It is certain that the tactics of the militant and extreme suffragettes have injured the cause of equal suffrage in Parliament, if not in the country at large.

The New Era in Japan

With the death of Mutsa Hito, the great and reform Mikado of Japan, an era came to an end in that mysterious empire, which, in spite of all its westernization, is little understood in the occident, and which, it must be admitted, is not manifesting any profound desire to be fully understood. There is much of the old Japan, of the Samurai spirit, left in new Japan. On the day of the emperor's death men and women all over the empire committed suicide to prove their loyalty to their emperor, whom Japan regards as almost divine—a descendant of the gods—and to whom, in peace and war alike all victories and achievements are attributed. "The virtues of the emperor" is no empty formula even to the educated and advanced Japanese. On the day

of the emperor's funeral General Nogi, the victor of Port Arthur, and his wife committed suicide in the "classical" Samurai manner. Nogi declared in his will that he could not survive his emperor or further serve his country, and that he had once faltered—as a very young man—in the performance of his duty to the emperor, for which offence he must suffer when further atonement had become impossible. It is true that not all Japan expressed admiration for Nogi's act; doubts and criticisms were heard. But the nation as a whole was not shocked; it considered the act noble and glorious. One perceives the truth of Lafcadio Hearn's statement that the real intellectual and moral force of the nation, its most exalted spirit, still earnestly resists occidental influences in so far as the inner life of the nation is concerned. It has often been remarked by cultivated Japanese that no western intelligence can grasp the subtle ideas which characterize the relation between the Japanese patriot and the emperor, or the Japanese sentiment toward ancestors and the family, and so on. Things that seem ridiculous or superstitious when crudely stated or misunderstood would be regarded as fine and elevated were their essential meaning and quality properly appreciated.

The effects of the death of Emperor Mutsa Hito will be slow in manifesting themselves. The new emperor is a very different man from his father. He was educated in Europe; he speaks several foreign languages; he has lived in the great world and has met all sorts and conditions of men. He has had a good military training. He is not likely to play the part of the demigod, or to succeed in it if he should undertake to play it.

It hardly needs saying that in foreign affairs and external relations the new emperor will continue the policies of the "elder statesmen" and of his father. Japan will not go backward industrially or scientifically. She will continue to improve her means of transportation, to rebuild her cities, to develop efficiency and promote discipline and national

unity. She will maintain her political alliances and pursue her purposes in Korea, Manchuria and China.

The new era is called Taisho (Righteousness), while that just closed was the era of Meiji, or Enlightenment. It is perhaps significant that the enlightened new emperor should have so promptly signified his intention of seeking righteousness rather than greater power and glory. Japan, according to the best observers, faces great moral and spiritual problems. How is "westernized" Japan to reconcile her progress with the old national ideals of piety, devotion, self-sacrifice, patriotism and benevolence? How is the best of the Old Japan to be perpetuated under constantly changing conditions? The educational question in Japan has for many years been chiefly a question of preserving and stimulating individual morality. Little has been done to advance its solution, although, by means of an imperial rescript, morality has been taught in the schools. The Japanese students have copied the ways of other students; Japan has labor unrest, a socialist movement, and even an anarchistic agitation among the scholars and workmen. The New Era must grapple with these tendencies either as the Occident is doing or after her own peculiar fashion. For these tasks she will need not only intelligence but "righteousness."

NOTES

Holland, like most European countries, insists upon religious training in the public schools, but her system is described as "omnidenominational." Definite religious instruction is given, but the children are not allowed to be separated according to "confessions." Sectarian schools exist, but they are essentially private institutions, and make no claim on the state for support.

In the kingdom of Saxony a new school bill is before the Landstag. Some of the proposals are: Licenses required for teachers in private as well as public schools; supervision of regular school subjects by the clergy abolished; attendance upon continuation schools made obligatory for girls as well as boys. Religious instrutcion continues to be compulsory, despite the agitation against it.

Esperanto is taught in some of the State-supported schools in England, France, and Germany.

Men teachers in Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Germany, are required to ask permission of the school authorities before they can marry, according to a new law. Warning is given that this permission will be denied in case of "obvious inability of the teacher to support a family."

As the invited guest of Chicago University and other institutions, Professor Caspar Rene Gregory, of the University of Leipzig, Germany, traveled nearly 23,000 miles in the United States and Canada during the past year, lecturing before institutions in twenty-six States of the Union and nine of the Canadian provinces. Professor Gregory is said to be the only American holding a regular professorship in a German university.

A German school is to be established in the city of Barranquilla, Colombia. The Germans living in that region have raised the funds for the land and building, and the German Government will send out and maintain the teachers.

A course in penal studies was recently instituted by the University of Montpellier, France. Physicians, publicists, lawyers, police and court officials were among those who enrolled for the course. American educators hope that the interest in criminology will lead to something similar in this country.

Interior Hall of the Knights, The Hague
Meeting place of joint sittings of two chambers

Hall of the Knights, The Hague

Albert I, King of Belgium

Elisabeth, Queen of Belgium

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands

Prince Henry of the Netherlands

Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders
(Belgium)

Princess Juliana (Netherlands)

The Belgian Royal Family

The Dutch Royal Family on board "de Heemskerk"

Royal Palace, Brussels

Royal Palace, The Hague

Royal Palace, Amsterdam
Where queen spends one week each year

Royal Château, Laeken
Residence of Belgian Royal Family near Brussels

The late King Leopold II and his daughter Clementine (married Prince Victor Napoleon, November 14, 1910)

Palace of the Nation, Brussels
Meeting place of Belgian Parliament

Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands
Albert I, King of Belgians*

THE RULERS OF THE LOW COUNTRIES

Arthur E. Bestor

THE Low Countries, Holland and Belgium, have many things in common. They are small in area, Holland having 12,648 square miles and Belgium 11,373; their population is very nearly the same, that of Holland 5,945,-155, an average of 470 to the square mile, and Belgium 7,516,730, an average of 589 to the square mile; they are both growing in population, Belgium faster than any other part of Europe. In the organization of their governments they are both constitutional monarchies and the most interesting political development of each has been the electoral system. They are both colonial empires, that of Holland dating from the organization of the Dutch East India Company in 1602, that of Belgium confined to the Congo developed in the latter part of the 19th century. The Dutch Colonies have an area sixty-two times that of Holland and a population seven times as great, the Congo an area eighty times Belgium and a population twice as great. In their foreign policy in Europe they both feel the danger of Germany and give much attention to problems of defense. In

*Previous instalments of this series are "William II, the German Kaiser," in the September CHAUTAUQUAN, "Armand Fallières, the French President" in the October number, and "Ludwig Forrer, the Swiss President," in November.

the devotion of the people to their young rulers, a queen of thirty-two and a king of thirty-seven, they vie with one another. In the social legislation so admirably discussed in Professor Ogg's "Social Progress in Contemporary Europe," both are trying the same experiments.

The differences between the two nations are also striking. The House of Orange goes back to the Middle Ages and furnished the leaders and the inspiration during the long struggle with Spain. Belgium has been independent only since 1831 and the present king is the third in the Coburg line to sit upon the throne. In character the Dutch are rather phlegmatic with a narrow point of view, the Belgians enterprising and devoted to business. Holland is an old country, well developed, in which the people live within their incomes and are rather contented with a glorious past. Belgium is thoroughly modern in its commercial development, is the most densely populated country of Europe, and faces all the social problems of an industrial community. In Belgium the party struggles have largely turned upon questions of language and race, in the Netherlands upon questions of religion and the church. Amsterdam is the capital of Holland, though not by statute, but the court spends but one week in the year there and the parliament and the officers of the government are forty miles away at The Hague, sometimes called "the largest town in Europe." Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is an enterprising city of 500,000, a center of music and art, and as attractive in its modernity as Paris.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, is to Americans the most interesting royal woman in the world. She was born on August 31, 1880, and succeeded to the throne in 1890 upon the death of her father, William III, her mother, Queen Emma, ruling as regent. When eighteen Wilhelmina came of age, and was crowned on September 6, 1898. She was married on February 7, 1901, to Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin,

on whom was conferred the title of Prince Henry of the Netherlands. Their only child, a daughter, Juliana Louise Emma Maria Wilhelmina, was born on April 30, 1909.

Holland is a constitutional hereditary monarchy with a democratic constitution. The succession is in the direct line but women may ascend the throne in default of male heirs. In case there is no direct heir to the throne the vacancy may be filled by designation of the sovereign, approved by joint meeting of the two houses of parliament, each one with twice the usual number of members. The executive power of the crown is great, but more and more the ultimate authority is exercised by parliament. There is a Council of Ministers and a State Council appointed by the sovereign, of which she is president and which is consulted on all legislative and many executive matters. The civil list of the crown is $246,000 (600,000 guilders) and a further sum of $20,500 (50,000 guilders) for the up-keep of the royal palaces. But there is also large revenue from the domains of the crown and the House of Orange is possessed of one of the largest private fortunes in Europe, accumulated by William I, the first king of the Netherlands.

Wilhelmina has undoubtedly shared the attention of the world with her mother, Queen Emma, who for eight years was the Queen Regent. She was the second wife of William III, daughter of Prince George of Waldeck and sister of the Duchess of Albany, widow of Leopold, one of the brothers of King Edward VII. She was only twenty years of age when she became queen and since the birth of her daughter her popularity in Holland has been unbounded. She showed fine judgment as a ruler and common sense as a mother. Simple and unaffected herself, she allowed her daughter to grow up naturally without affectation. There are many delightful stories of that training, some of them doubtless without foundation. Whether or not the story is true it has its meaning—the story of how one day the little queen came knocking at her mother's locked door.

When asked who was there she replied, "the Queen of Holland." The mother gave no reply and did not open the door until later when Wilhelmina came knocking again, this time asking for admission for "your own little girl."

The queen has retained the simplicity of her character nothwithstanding the fierce light which beats upon a throne. She is typically Dutch in her sense of duty and in her dislike of society. She is said to have strength of character and purpose and to be somewhat set in her ways, as behooves a true Dutch woman. She is a good speaker, is conscientious in the discharge of her governmental functions and altogether takes her duties very seriously. "I am happy and thankful," said the queen in her address to the States-General when she was crowned in the New Church of Amsterdam, "to rule over the people of the Netherlands, who, though small in numbers, are great in virtue and strength by nature and character. I esteem it a great privilege that it is my life's task and duty to dedicate all my powers to the prosperity and interests of my dear fatherland; and I adopt the words of my beloved father, 'Yes, Orange can never, no never, do enough for the Netherlands.'"

There have been many reports of the unhappiness of the domestic life of the queen which are stoutly denied by her friends, who say that practically all of them originated with a dismissed coachman who during the Boer War carried the report to England. However that may be her husband has not always been well received. He has been tolerated but has had to serve a long apprenticeship to receive what he seems to be now securing, the good will of the people. Not much definite information is procurable in Holland about him except that he loves outdoor life and is typically German in his point of view and mental processes. The queen wanted him made 'Prince Consort' when they were married, but this the States-General declined to do, giving him only the title of Prince Henry of the Netherlands so that he would not out-rank Queen Emma. The States-

General also declined to give him a yearly allowance although an arrangement was made by which he will receive annually the sum of $80,000 in case he survives the queen. He is an admiral in the navy and a member of the State Council. He has evidently tried to interest himself in matters of the realm, having taken up the study of Dutch as soon as he became engaged to the queen, and being much interested in the development of the Dutch navy.

While the queen cares little for display there are necessarily connected with her position many social duties which she performs with dignity and tact. She is passionately devoted to her daughter. She cares nothing for music but has some talent with the brush. She is most happy when occupying the royal country seat at Het Loo in Gelderland, where the royal family has more freedom from court ceremonial and can live its own life. The palace at The Hague is a comfortable palace, not large, but one of the most delightful in Europe. In the absence of the queen last spring we were taken all through the building except into the most private apartments. In the dining-room the old servitor was almost annoyed because we were not anxious to sit in the queen's chair, which was the highest honor he could possibly grant. The most wonderful room is the breakfast room, entirely of teak wood put together without nails, and furnished for the queen by her East Indian subjects upon the occasion of her marriage.

The Amsterdam Palace is a magnificent building but not fitted for a palace and, indeed, it was built as a town hall in the middle of the 17th century. The queen lives there one week in each year when homage is offered her by the multitudes, who gather in the "Dam," or square upon which the palace stands. The queen shows herself in all parts of the city and everywhere, especially in the poorer quarters, is enthusiastically received. There is a reception room in the palace 117 feet long, 57 feet wide and 100 high which Thackeray describes in this way in one of the Roundabout

papers entitled "Notes of a Week's Holiday:" "You have never seen the Palace of Amsterdam, my dear sir? Why, there's a marble hall in that palace that will frighten you as much as any hall in 'Vathek,' or a nightmare. At one end of the cold, glassy, glittering, ghostly, marble hall there stands a throne on which a white marble king ought to sit with his white legs gleaming down into the white marble below, and his white eyes looking out at a great marble Atlas, who bears upon his icy shoulders a blue globe as big as a full moon."

The Parliament or States-General of the Netherlands consists of an upper or First Chamber and a lower or Second Chamber. The First Chamber has fifty members chosen for nine years, one-half of whom retire every three years. It is elected by the provincial legislatures, called Provincial States, which are themselves representative, from among the most highly taxed inhabitants of the provinces or certain important officers. Those members who do not reside at The Hague are allowed a payment of $4.10 (10 guilders) a day during the session. At the present time the representation of parties is Catholic 18, Anti-Revolutionist 10, Protestant Party 4, Old Liberal 3, Liberal Union 15.

The Second Chamber consists of one hundred deputies elected for four years. Each member has an annual allowance of $820.00 (2,000 guilders) besides traveling expenses. The present party composition is Catholic 26, Anti-Revolutionist 21, Protestant Party 12, Old Liberal 4, Liberal Union 21, Democrat 9, Socialist 7. New bills can only be introduced into the lower Chamber, and the upper Chamber is limited to the approval and rejection of bills without amendment. Cabinet members may attend the sessions of both Chambers but have no vote unless they are members. A dissolution may be brought about by the sovereign of both or either of the Chambers, but a new election must be held in forty days and the new States-General must be called within two months. The constitution can be altered

only by a bill for the purpose followed by dissolution and a favorable two-thirds vote in the new States-General.

The most interesting provision, however, relative to the government of the Netherlands has to do with the electorate. The qualification for voters is the same for the provincial legislatures and the two Chambers. The system was adopted in 1896 after a bitter struggle. All Dutch citizens twenty-five years of age and over who present "certain outward and positive signs of capacity and well-being" have the franchise. The chief sign of this is the payment of one or two direct taxes, the sum of forty-one cents (1 guilder) being sufficient in the case of land taxes. Every citizen is also a voter who is a householder paying rent during a fixed time or is the owner or tenant of a boat of not less than twenty-four tons capacity, or has an annual wage of at least $110, or possesses a certificate of state interest of at least $41 (100 guilders), or has a deposit in a state savings bank of at least $20.50 (50 guilders), or who possesses the legal qualifications which are necessary for a profession. There are at present 872,536 voters which in 63.4 per cent of all male citizens twenty-five years of age and over.

The political parties of the Netherlands are concerned almost wholly with differences in religion. The Roman Catholic party includes most of the Catholics of the country, one-third of the population. The Liberal party fifty years ago adopted "modern" views, which meant freedom for every point of view and the rejection of the church dogma to such an extent that there was set up in opposition an Orthodox party. These are the believers in divine authority, and Dr. Abraham Kuyper, their leader, taught continually that the radicals and liberals were fomenting an anti-religious revolution and it was necessary to choose between Christianity and heathenism. They there became known as Anti-Revolutionists. In this struggle Dr. Kuyper secured the support of the Roman Catholics who were opposed to the views of the Liberals and through their support was for a number of years the Prime Minister of the Netherlands. The Left is

broken up into the Old Liberals, the Liberal Union, the Radicals or Democrats, and the Socialists, representing all shades of liberal opinion.

There are many likenesses in the governments of Holland and Belgium partly because they were actually united for fifteen years after the Napoleonic era. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 formed the Kingdom of the United Netherlands under the rule of the House of Orange-Nassau. But much friction developed, the Dutch were felt to be unfair in the filling of the offices and the administration of the taxes, and in 1830 a revolution broke out in Brussels. A provisional government was established; a constitution was adopted; the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed in 1831 by England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia in the Treaty of London; and a National Congress elected as King of the Belgians Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of the Prince Albert who became Prince Consort of England. Leopold himself had married as his first wife Princess Charlotte of England so that the connection between England and Belgium has always been very close. It is said that Leopold II used to write a weekly letter to his aunt, Queen Victoria, and that she was sometimes influenced by his views on international politics of which he was a master. The year after his election Leopold I married Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe of France. Their family consisted of four children. The eldest son died when he was less than a year old. The second son reigned as Leopold II from 1865 to 1909. The third son was Philip, Count of Flanders, father of the present King, Albert I. The only daughter, Charlotte, married Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico.

Albert I, King of the Belgians, is one of the most attractive figures on a modern throne—handsome, energetic, patriotic, able, democratic. He was born April 8, 1875, and came to the throne in December, 1909. In less than three years it is not too much to say that he has revolutionized the

attitude of the other powers toward Belgium. For years he has identified himself with the interests of his people. He is, nevertheless, dignified and thoroughly alive to the responsibilities of his position. By training, study, travel, interest and temperament he is well fitted to be a useful monarch.

Belgium is "a constitutional, representative and hereditary monarchy" according to the Constitution of 1831. This was such a liberal document, providing among other things for the separation of church and state and freedom of the press, that it has been changed only in minor respects. The succession is in the direct male line and women are forbidden to occupy the throne. A marriage without the consent of the king forfeits the succession which may be restored by the king with the consent of the Chambers. If there are no male heirs the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. In case of a vacancy the Chambers elect the king but for that purpose have in each house twice the ordinary number of members. Leopold I declined to change his religion so that for the first thirty-five years of the kingdom the provision that the king should be a Catholic was not enforced. The article which makes the king subject to Parliament in practically the same way as the English king is that which provides that no action is valid without the counter-signature of a minister who thereupon becomes responsible. When the constitution was presented to Leopold I and he read it he said, "You seem to have left your king very little to do." The king, however, because party government has not been developed in Belgium to quite the extent that it has in England, does exercise more political power than the English monarch.

The training of Albert I would doubtless have been somewhat different had he been expected to come to the throne. The succession being in the direct male line the three daughters of Leopold II were, of course, passed over. Leopold's only son died at the age of nine, but Albert had

an elder brother, Prince Baldwin, a brilliant young man of great promise, who was mysteriously killed in 1891. It was not until the death of his father, Philip, Count of Flanders, in 1905, that Albert became the heir apparent. His mother is Princess Mary of Hohenzollern, and his two sisters are married, one to Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme, the other to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. The future king's education was under a master who is now his private secretary; he studied Latin and Greek and learned to speak at an early age French, English, German and Flemish. In order to perfect him in Flemish he was given a valet who understood no French. His military training began at the age of fifteen in the military school of Brussels, and was continued when in 1892 he entered the regular army, going through the various grades rapidly, being promoted in two years to the rank of lieutenant-general. During all this time he continued his studies, being especially interested in mechanics and science. Diplomtaic history was studied under Lembermont, a distinguished Belgian who succeeded in opening for commerce the Schledt River which had been closed for many years by the Dutch.

After he became heir apparent and began to be looked upon as the coming man, he continued his earnest study and useful influence. He made a special study of economics and social questions, not merely theoretically but by practical investigation. He visited manufactories, worked for a day as a coal digger and for another as a stoker, piloted a train from Ostend to Brussels, made a flight in a dirigible balloon and is fond of motoring. He gave his attention to commercial questions insisting that "Belgium's trade must expand. To expand properly our manufacturers and our business men must not be afraid of using all the most modern scientific discoveries." Unlike his predecessor, who despised the working classes, he has neglected no opportunity to come in touch with the workers and understands their problems. He has traveled widely, in this differing from the Dutch Queen

who cares little for this kind of enjoyment. The greater part of the year 1898 he spent in the United States, going about the West under the direction of Mr. James J. Hill. He also insisted, against the wishes of his uncle, on making a trip to the Congo, and his accession to the throne was hailed as the beginning of a new era in Belgian Africa because of his appreciation of the situation in the Dark Continent.

Both his career as a prince and everything he has said and done since show him as a man worthy of leadership. His domestic life is most happy. He married in 1900 Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Theodore of Bavaria, herself one of the most learned princesses of Europe, of domestic tastes and fine culture. She holds the degree of doctor of medicine and is as popular as the king. There are three children, the heir apparent, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, eleven years old, Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, nine, and Maria José, six. Especially significant when one remembers the reputation of Leopold were these words in Albert's accession speech: "We develop in our children's hearts the love of their native land, the love of their family and the love of all that is good. These are the virtues which make nations strong."

If ever a man had to live down the bad reputation of his predecessor that necessity rested upon Albert I. While Leopold as a constitutional monarch was a success, and while in many ways his reign in Belgium contributed to the development of the country, and although he was the most astute business man who ever sat upon the throne, his personal reputation could not have been worse. The family tragedies have been almost as great as in the case of the Austrian royal house. Leopold's queen, Henrietta, died of a broken heart because of the neglect of her husband. His sister, Carlotta, Empress of Mexico, became a widow through the execution of her husband, returned to Europe and has been insane for nearly fifty years. His son Leo-

pold died at the age of nine. His daughter Louise deserted her husband, a nephew of Queen Victoria, to elope with an Austrian army officer, and was imprisoned for some time in an asylum. His daughter Stephanie was made a widow by the suicide of her husband, the Crown Prince of Austria, and within a year married a Hungarian count, an alliance to which her father never became reconciled. His youngest daughter, Clementine, was betrothed to Prince Baldwin who died only a few days before the marriage under mysterious circumstances, and nearly ten years ago fell in love with Prince Victor Napoleon, but was denied the right to marry him. Leopold's alliance with the Baroness Vaughan, the daughter of the janitor of the French Legation at Budapest and herself a bar maid, and his refusal on his death bed to receive his daughters were only the final episodes in an utterly disgraceful career. He had forfeited the respect of the world to such an extent that practically no European monarch would officially visit Brussels, and it is reported that on his visit to Berlin in 1904 the German Empress refused to attend any gathering where he was to be present.

These episodes and tragedies are being forgotten in the success which is attending the new reign. Princess Louise was invited to return to Belgium for her father's funeral and was received with royal honors. Princess Clementine was granted permission to marry Prince Victor Napoleon. Official visits have been paid to many European courts and return visits have been made in Brussels. While the court is not as brilliant as many in Europe, due to the recent origin of the monarchy and its dependence upon parliament, the independence and indifference of the nobility, and the notoriety which for so many years has been attached to the crown, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth have succeeded in winning the friendship of other royal families and the regard of their own people. Nowhere are there suggestions of a republic such as was openly advocated in the closing years of Leopold's reign.

The Belgian Parliament consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Representatives. The Senate has one hundred and ten members elected for eight years. The qualifications of members are an age of at least forty years and a payment of not less than $240 (1,200 francs) in direct taxes, or the ownership of property in Belgium yielding an income of $2,400 (12,000 francs). The election is both direct and indirect. There are elected directly one-half of the number of members of the Chamber, which is eighty-three at the present time, and these members are proportioned to the population of each province. Proportional representation has been in existence since 1899. The qualifications for electors are the same as for the Chamber except that they have to be thirty years of age. The other members are elected indirectly by the provincial councils, two members for each province of less than 500,000, three members up to 1,000,000, and four members for provinces of over 1,000,000. Sons of the king, or, failing these, princes of the royal family, are members of the Senate at eighteen years of age but have no vote until they are twenty-five. The members of the Senate receive no compensation.

The Chamber of Representatives consists of one hundred and sixty-six members proportioned according to population, each member representing not more than 40,000 people. These members are elected for four years, one-half of them retiring every two years. They must be at least twenty-five years of age and they receive a salary of $800 (4,000 francs) and a free pass for the entire year between their homes and Brussels. The powers of the Chambers differ from those of the Senate only in the fact that money bills and bills with respect to the army must originate in the lower house. The present party composition of the Chamber is Catholic 86, Liberal 44, Social Democrat 35, Christian Socialist 1.

As in the Netherlands the most interesting matter connected with the Parliament is the electorate. There is uni-

versal male suffrage, plural voting and proportional representation. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age who has lived for one year in the same commune is given one vote. He is given a second vote if he is over thirty-five and has children and pays at least $1.00 (5 francs) a year as a house tax; or if he is over twenty-five years of age and owns property to the value of $400 (2,000 francs), or has a corresponding income from such property, or if he has for two years derived at least $20 (100 francs) a year from loans to the government or from the savings bank. A citizen has a second supplementary vote if he has a diploma of higher instruction or has filled an office or has engaged in professional practice requiring the same training as a diploma. No person has more than three votes. Of the electors in 1911 consisting of 1,697,619, 933,070 had one vote, 395,866 two votes and 308,683 three votes. Voting is compulsory and failure to vote a misdemeanor. This plural voting has been the subject of very bitter opposition from the Liberals and Socialists ever since its introduction, as it gives to the holders of property or to those who have certain educational advantages two or three votes. There have been agitation, general strikes and even fighting in the streets. When educational reform was under consideration a few years ago over 150,000 people took part in the demonstration in Brussels and pledged themselves by an oath not to cease agitation until universal suffrage, compulsory education and "one man, one vote" were secured. When the Catholics lose their hold upon the government there is no question but what this cumulative voting will be done away with.

While the party divisions in Belgium seem to be along religious lines and the Catholics have been in power for over twenty-five years the struggle is really social and industrial. The Socialists are very strong, have organized many co-operative societies, and carry on an aggressive propaganda. By combining with the Liberals they have secured

much social legislation such as an employers' liability act and insurance against invalidity and old age, and have often elected their candidates in municipal elections. There is also a language question, the Flemish- and French-speaking Belgians being almost equally divided. In the struggle over the influence of the church there is also much bitterness. Belgium is, therefore, a hotbed of political agitation and may have to go through a severe struggle before any of these fundamental problems are settled.

The foreign policy of Belgium is different from that of any other part of Europe except Switzerland, because of its neutrality. By the Articles of the London Conference in 1831 Belgium was made "an independent and perpetually neutral state . . . bound to observe this same neutrality towards all other states." This, however, has not prevented Belgium from developing an army of her own and making provision for a very stubborn defense in case of invasion. In this matter of defense, because of the danger from Germany, she has been drawing closer to Holland. It is, however, in Africa that one finds the most acute problem. Albert I, when he came to the throne, promised to make very important changes in the administration of the Congo Free State and one may expect that conditions will steadily improve.

The fear of Germany is due to the evident desirability of the mouths of the Rhine being in the hands of that Empire. Open aggression is not so much feared either in Belgium or the Netherlands as is the increased investment of German capital, a "peaceful penetration," or complications which will drag the Low Countries into any struggle in which Germany may become involved. While an alliance is probably impossible because of the neutral position of Belgium, a military understanding between the two countries has been for a long time advocated. The old trouble between them resulting in the setting up of the Belgian monarchy has been forgotten and there is no reason why the

two countries should not become more co-operative. Recently there have been indications that Holland has leanings toward England and France and fears Germany above everything else. The contracts for four new 17,000-ton dreadnaughts have recently been given to English builders in preference to German. Germany herself, by her decision to transform her Emden-Ems barge canal, which has already cost her $20,000,000, into a deep waterway has indicated that she may divert all of the German trade which comes down the Rhine from Dutch ports.

The Low Countries are diminutive in area and have no great influence upon world politics. But Belgium through her neutrality and Holland by her hospitality to two peace conferences and the permanent Hague Tribunal have made some contribution to a better understanding among the nations. The Belgians and the Dutch have each developed a satisfactory government with a large measure of democratic control, and are devoting themselves earnestly to their own peculiar problems. In any forecast for the future of these two kingdoms one must always take into account the personality and powers of leadership of their young rulers.

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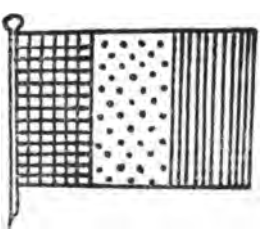


Belgian Flag

Receptacle of the heart of Francis I in the church of St. Denis

"The spear thrust of Montgomery was the origin of the Place Royale"

Salon of Francis I

Galerie of Henry II

Fontainebleau interiors showing sixteenth century decorations

The churches of St. Étienne-du-Mont and of Ste. Geneviève as they **looked** in the 17th century

Church of St. Eustache

Admiral Coligny

Louise of Lorraine, wife of Henry III

Charles IX

Elizabeth of Austria, wife of Charles IX
(*From portrait by Clouet*)

Marguerite of Valois or of Navarre, sister of Francis I

Francis I
(*From a portrait by Titian*)

Claude,
wife of Francis I

Diana of Poitiers
(*From a portrait at Chaumont*)

Marie Stuart
(Mary, Queen of Scots),
wife of Francis II

Catherine de Medici,
wife of Henry II

Hotel Carnavalet, once the home of Madame de Sevigne, now houses the Historical Museum of the City of Paris

Paris of the Reformation*

Mabell S. C. Smith

THREE score years had passed after the fall of Constantinople when Francis I came to the throne, young, alert, intelligent, progressive. He was fond of literature and the arts, and the revival of ancient letters and the importation of Italian paintings and architecture roused him to vivid interest; he was ambitious and the discovery of America spurred him to claim a share for France, while the aspirations of the Emperor, Charles V, urged him to dispute a rivalry which threatened his own career and the integrity of his kingdom.

Of united national feeling there was more at the beginning of Francis's reign than there ever had been, and power was more concentrated in the king than it ever had been. Feudalism with its picturesque and brutal individualism had been outgrown. With the disappearance of the need for fortified dwellings the rural strongholds of the nobility were modified into pleasant *chateaux*, while their masters, not obliged to stay at home to be ready to fight quarrelsome neighbors, were free to join the king in Paris or at Fontainebleau. Thus there was formed for the first time a court consisting of more than the retinue necessary for the conduct of the royal household. For the first time, too, the nobles brought the women of their families to

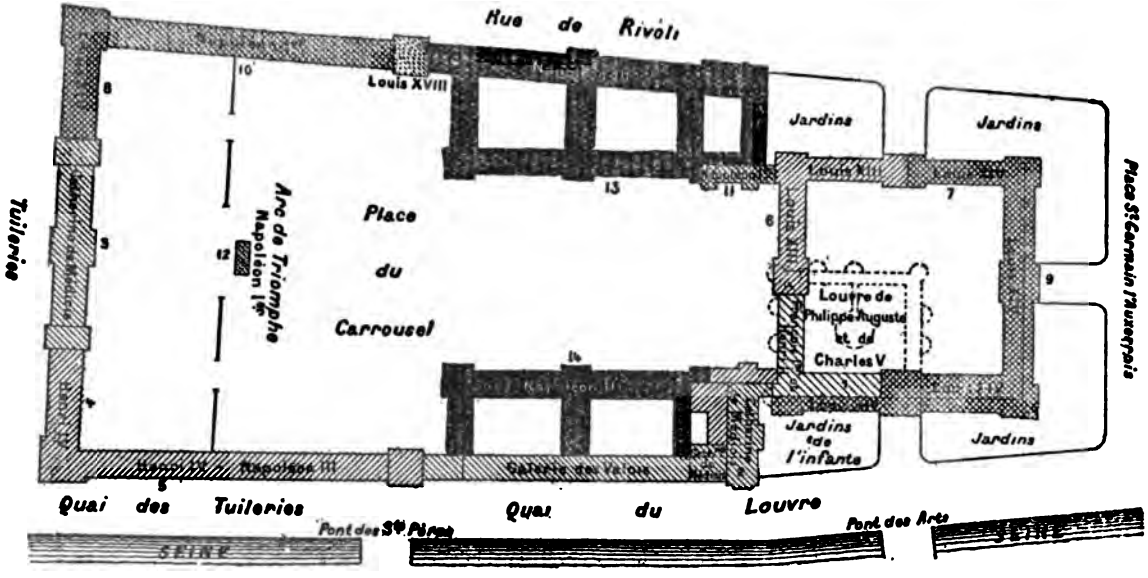
*Previous articles in this series are "Earliest Paris," "Paris of the Crusades," "Paris of the Renaissance," in the September, October, and November CHAUTAUQUAN.

court, with the result that dress and festivities became more brilliant than ever before, and language developed a precision which marks this period as the beginning of the use of Modern French.

Francis himself wrote not badly and his encouragement of writers won him the title of "Father of French Letters." His sister, Marguerite of Navarre, was equally enthusiastic and talented and gathered about her a notable group of writers. Francis founded the College of France in Paris for the study of classical languages. He established the government printing office and permitted the use of private presses, though the books that issued from them were censored, and there was a time, when it became evident that men were thinking for themselves and that untoward happenings were the result, when all printing of books was forbidden. Étienne Dolet, scholar, writer and printer, was one of those who suffered from the king's inconstant mind. He was charged with heresy, tortured, hung and finally burned with his writings on the spot where his statue now stands in the Place Maubert.

This square is on the left bank, but the usual place for executions was the Grève in front of the Hôtel de Ville. Near the Halles was a pillory which Francis rebuilt a quarter of a century after the people had destroyed it. It was an open octagonal tower and the victims inside were placed on a revolving platform so that they might be exposed to the crowd below.

In the course of Francis's prolonged contest with Charles V—a struggle in which he was even imprisoned at Madrid—he had many opportunities to see in Italy and Spain the art of a former time and the work of contemporary painters and sculptors as well. Not only did he send home many examples which were given him or which he captured or bought, but he invited to France Leonardo da Vinci, then an old man, Andrea del Sarto and Bevenuto Cellini. To the latter he gave a lodging in the Hôtel de



Architects who directed the building of the Louvre

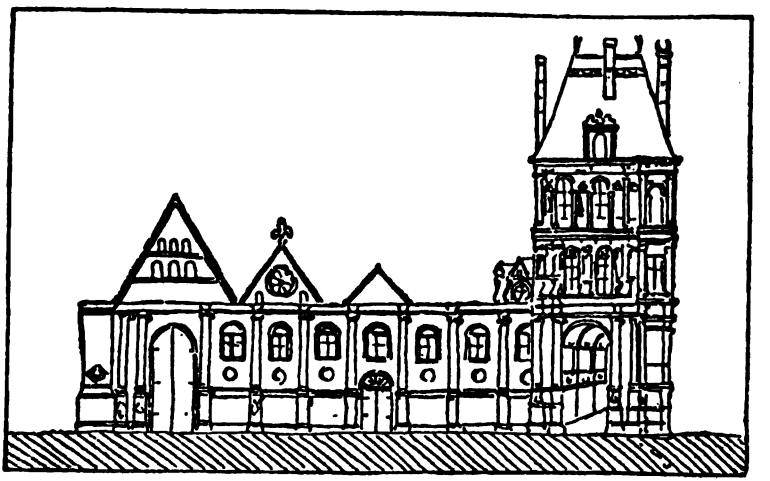
1. Pierre Lescot and Jean Goujon
2. Chambiges
3. Philibert Delorme and Bullant
4 and 5. Ducerceau
6. Jacques Lemercier
7 and 8. Louis Levau
9. Perrault
10, 11, and 12. Percier and Fontaine
13 and 14. Visconti and Lefuel

Nesle, that left bank palace of which the Tour de Nesle was a part. The king's influence weighed heavily on the side of the humanist reaction against the austerities of art and life which had developed under the influence of an all-dominant church. The pendulum swung back and painters and sculptors chose less ascetic themes for brush and chisel. From Francis's time on there was a keen interest in portraiture.

During the peaceful moments of the reign, there was a craze for building, and Italian architects were offered handsome inducements to exercise their talents on French soil. It was a French architect, however, Pierre Lescot, who pulled down the Great Tower, the oldest part of the Louvre, and designed that portion which Francis and his son, Henry II, built, the southwestern corner of the eastern quadrangle. Henry's initial, combined with the "D" and crescent of Diane de Poitiers, are visible in many places. Francis's signature was the salamander, whose lizard-like length fitted comfortably into many decorative schemes. A man of Francis's nature was not content to spend much time in one place. When war was not making its demands upon him he was visiting all parts of his kingdom and spending no little time in the districts where hunting was good and where he built splendid *châteaux* so that he and his retinue might be comfortably housed. Fontainebleau and St. Germain-en-Laye are the two best known, while the château de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne, adjoining the town was a charming retreat from the noise of the city. Except for a small bit included in a restaurant this building is no longer in existence, but in the Cours la Reine on the right bank facing the Seine is the small "House of Francis I" which the king built at Moret in 1572, and which an admirer bought and removed to Paris in 1826. It is an exquisite example of Renaissance architecture.

The chief churches built in Francis's reign were St. Étienne du Mont (on the site of an earlier edifice) in which

Sainte Geneviève's ashes now rest, St. Eustache, the church of the market people at the Halles, and the flamboyant tower of St. Jacques de la Bucherie. Both St. Étienne and St. Eustache show a mixture of Gothic and Renaissance as was natural in this period of architectural change. While roofs and windows were flattening there were frequent combinations of pointed roofs and flat windows, of pointed windows and flat roofs. Sculptors were loath entirely to give up Gothic decoration yet were eager to show their knowledge of Renaissance. The result is called Transition, and often is too conglomerate to be pleasing.



Cellier's drawing of the Hôtel de Ville in 1583

Étienne Marcel's Maison aux Piliers had been but a second-hand affair. By 1530 a new City Hall was imperative. Its corner stone was laid amid feasting on the open square, with bread and wine for all comers and cries of "Long live the king and the city fathers!" This enthusiastic beginning did not foretell quick work, however, for eighty years elapsed before the building was done. Its style was

the same that it is today except in the development of details.

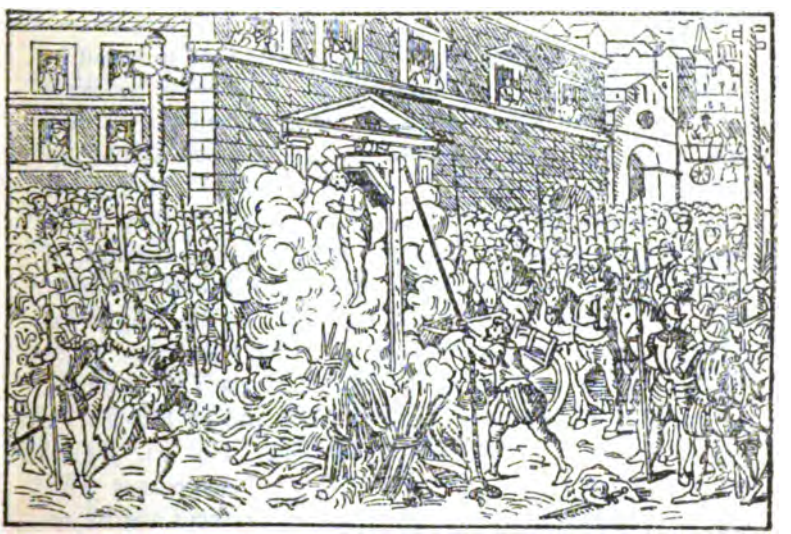
It was the old Maison aux Piliers that had seen the dinner given to Queen Claude by the city fathers on the occasion of her entrance into Paris after Francis's accession. The Provost of the Merchants and the lesser officials, clothed flamingly in red velvet and scarlet satin and followed by representatives of the guilds of drapers, grocers, goldsmiths, dyers and so on, went to a suburb to meet her and act as her escort. The arrangement for her entertainment at the Maison aux Piliers included precautions against an invasion of the building by a mob of the curious, as had happened on a previous occasion so that the waiters "hardly had room to bring the food upon the tables."

During one of the intervals of peace with Charles V the emperor visited Paris. He was met outside the eastern wall and presented with the keys of the city. At the St. Antoine gate there was a triumphal arch and the cannon of the Bastille roared a greeting as the monarch passed beneath it. Farther on the procession stopped for the imperial guest to witness an allegorical play depicting the friendship of France and Germany. Over the Notre Dame Bridge, covered with ivy, Charles went to the cathedral and then to the Palace of the Cité where he supped. During his visit of a week he stayed at the Louvre, and was so brilliantly entertained that upon his departure he exclaimed, "Other cities are merely cities; Paris is a world in itself."

While the Renaissance, humanism and the discovery of the New World were exciting men to new interests they also did their part in promoting independence of thought. With ability to read the Bible in the original came questioning of previous interpretations. There grew up both within and without the Church a desire to reform it, and with Calvin and Luther there came into expression not only a protest against the present state of affairs but a formulation of a new belief. Rabelais and Montaigne in their vastly

different ways worked toward the same end. The movement proved to be one of those appeals which spread like a flame when the air touches it. Rich and poor, noble and simple responded to the plea, and Francis found himself the ruler of people ready to fly at each other's throats and clamoring for him to let loose the dogs of persecution.

Francis was a Catholic and condemned Protestantism in France, but in Germany he allied himself to the Protestant party against the Emperor. Henry II, Francis's son, did the same—and won some territory by the manoeuvre—although he had strengthened his Catholic interests by marrying Catherine de Medici, a niece of the Pope, and showed himself by no means friendly to the democratic ideas which the new religion fostered. His strength constantly was spent against the movement even to the end of his reign when he made an alliance for purposes of persecution with Philip II of Spain, husband of "Bloody Mary" of England.



Torture of Anne du Bourg on the Grève
(From an engraving of the period.)

Henry II
(*From a medal*)

One of the first fruits of this union with the land of the Inquisition was the trial of a distinguished member of the Parliament, Anne du Bourg. Henry's death merely interrupted the examination and du Bourg was burned on the Grève before the City Hall.

Henry's chief exploit was the capture of Calais which had been in the hands of the English ever since the Hundred Years' War, and whose loss meant so much to Queen Mary that she is said to have declared that when she died "Calais" would be found written on her heart.

The king's restless reign left him little time to spend in Paris or to devote to its beautifying. Whenever he came to the city festivities of all sorts ran high and the citizens paid for it all, though their temper grew sullen as the demands and the power of the crown increased. Henry expected the city fathers to meet expenses which they, quite reasonably, classed as personal matters; for instance, a charge for the food and shelter and care of a lion, a dromedary and a jaguar, which had been sent to the king from Africa. Beyond the strengthening of the right bank fortifications, some addition to the Palace of the Cité, and the continuation of the new Hôtel de Ville and of Francis I's Louvre Henry did practically no building. His "H," sometimes interlaced with his wife's "C" and sometimes with Diane de Poitiers' initial topped by her crescent are by no means so frequent in Paris as, for example, in Fontainebleau, and other suburbs. In the courtyard of the Palais

Tournament in which Montgomery mortally wounded Henry II
(*From an engraving of the period*)

des Beaux-Arts is the façade of the Château d'Anet which shows the monogram, and is a beautiful example of Renaissance architecture.

Henry's death was brought about by one of those tragic happenings that mar times of attempted gayety. Henry was marrying off his daughter and his sister for political reasons and he arranged a double wedding. The festivities included an elaborate supper in the Great Hall of the Palace of the City and a tournament in the rue St. Antoine. The king himself took part in the joust, by accident was mortally wounded by Montgomery, the captain of the Scottish guards, and died in the nearby Hôtel des Tournelles a few days after.

Catherine de Medici made Henry's death at this place an excuse to leave a building damp and malodorous from the ill-drained marsh on which it was built. For a long time

The oldest known map of Paris, probably

15th century. The top of the page is east.

Francis II

it housed only some of Charles IX's pet animals, and then it was torn down except for a wing where Henry IV installed some of the silk workers whom he introduced into France that his people might learn a new industry. The palace park was used as a horse market, and finally all memory of the past was cleared away and Henry IV caused to be laid out the Place Royale now called the Place des Vosges. "The spear-thrust of Montgomery," said Victor Hugo, "was the origin of the Palace Royale."

While Henry lived Catherine de Medici was not conspicuous, Henry yielding rather to Diane de Poitiers than to his wife, but the queen-mother wielded a ruthless power over her three young sons who succeeded their father in turn. Through her, also, Italian pictures and books were brought in by their painters and authors, Italian architects transformed French buildings, Italian favorites filled the court, where they introduced the ruffs and padded trunks and soft crowned toques of Italian fashions.

Francis II was Henry's oldest son, known today only as the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, whom he married when he was fourteen and she was sixteen. He came to the throne a twelvemonth later and during the one short year of his reign he was a tool in the hands of the ex-Italian family of the Guises of which Mary's mother was a member. Throughout France quarrels and conspiracies were rife, all

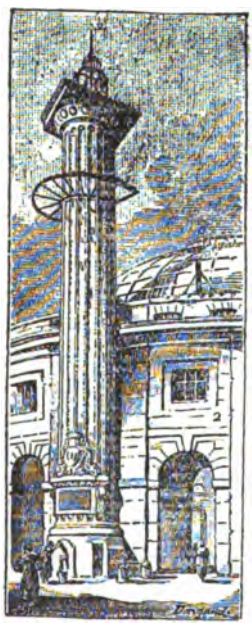
having for their basic reason differences in religion and the lack of tolerance which could not allow freedom of belief.

Of Francis's reign as it concerns Paris there is nothing of interest except the fact that his wedding supper, like that of his sister a year later, was given in the Great Hall of the Palace of the Cité.

Francis's death gave the crown to his next younger brother, Charles IX, who was but eleven years old. During the fourteen years of his reign Catherine de Medici ruled, first as regent and later in fact though not in name. Her methods were tell-tale of her nature. She favored Protestants or Catholics as the moment demanded, she promised and did not fulfil, she deceived, she ordered assassination, she depraved the morals of her own children. All the time civil war went on, pausing now and again but never entirely ceasing.

The most horrible event of the whole hideous contest was the massacre of the Protestants—Huguenots they were called—which took place on St. Bartholomew's Day, the 24th of August, 1572. Catherine had arranged that her daughter, Marguerite of Valois, should marry Henry of Navarre, the leader of the Protestants. Whether this was done in the hope of bringing the opposing parties together, or whether the queen-mother's intention was to decoy as many prominent Huguenots as possible to Paris it is impossible to say. The wedding took place on the 17th of August. Five days later Admiral Coligny, the head of the Protestants, was attacked by a paid assassin but not killed. On the night before St. Bartholomew's Day the Provost of the Merchants was summoned to the Louvre and received instructions to close the city gates, to fasten the chains across the streets, and to arm the militia. At the appointed hour the signal was given on the right bank by the bell of the Church of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, facing the eastern end of the Louvre, and on the Cité by that in the clock tower on the Palace. Admiral Coligny, who lived just north of the

Louvre, was killed in his bed and his body thrown from the window to the pavement where the Duke of Guise kicked it. For twenty-four hours the slaughter continued in Paris, ruffians and unprincipled men seizing the opportunity to kill for plunder and to rid themselves of their enemies. Paris streets literally ran blood and Paris buildings so echoed the cries of the dying that the king heard them in his own delirium of death.



Column at the Hôtel de Soissons

When Queen Wilhelmina visited Paris last June she placed a wreath at the foot of the statue of her ancestor, Admiral Coligny, which stands at the outside of the church called the Oratory, now Protestant, not far from the spot of the assassination. Emperor William of Germany is also a descendant of Coligny.

Charles IX's name is not connected with buildings or improvements in Paris, so overshadowed was he by his mother. Why she left the Hôtel des Tournelles has been told. At the Louvre she found herself sadly crowded, and built near the Church of St. Eustache a charming palace known as the Hôtel de Soissons, of which nothing is left but a graceful pillar from whose top it is said that Catherine indulged in the harmless amusement of star-gazing. The palace was pulled down in 1749 to give place to a corn exchange, and that, in 1887, to allow the erection of the Bourse de Commerce.

More ambitious was a southwestern addition to the Louvre, and the construction of the Palace of the Tuileries

(tile-yards) to the west of the Louvre and at some distance from the existing palace. Only the central façade was finished in Catherine's day, a pavilion containing a superb staircase and crowned by a dome, connected by two open galleries with what was planned to be the buildings surrounding the quadrangle. The workmanship was exquisitely delicate.

Of private buildings two of the most beautiful still remain. Both are in the Marais, which had become fashionable at this time on account of its proximity both to the Tournelles and the Louvre. One of them is the Hôtel Carnavalet which now houses the Historical Museum of Paris, the most interesting special collection in the city to students of olden times. This building was begun in 1544 by the then president of the Parliament of Paris, who employed the best architects of the day, Lescot and Bullant, aided by Goujon, the sculptor. After changing hands more than once and being restored in the 17th century by another famous architect, Mansard, the house was occupied for eighteen years by Madame de Sévigné, the author of the famous "Letters." When it was taken over by the city it was again thoroughly restored, and it now stands not only as a fine example of the 16th and 17th century architecture but as a repository for bits and sections of old buildings from other parts of the city.

Not far away is the Hôtel Lamoignon, built toward the end of the 16th century for one of Henry II's daughters. It is used for business purposes today, but its façade is still imposing with lofty Corinthian pilasters which rise from the ground to the roof. In the course of its vicissitudes it was the first home of the city's historical library, and in the 19th century it was made into apartments, in one of which Alphonse Daudet, the novelist once lived.

With Charles IX on the throne of France, Catherine de Medici sought to provide for her youngest son by placing him on the vacant throne of Poland. He had lived in his

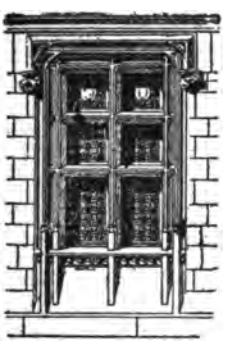
Henry III

adopted country only a few months when the news of his brother's death reached him. The French crown, was, naturally, more attractive than the Polish, and Henry planned immediate departure for his fatherland. He had been long enough in Poland to know something of the temper of his subjects and he fled like a criminal before the pursuit of enraged peasants armed with scythes and flails. If they had known him better they might not have been so eager to keep him. The Parisians were not fond of him. He entered the city adorned with frills and ear-rings and accompanied by sundry small pet animals. At once he began to change for the worse his mother's already vile court. Occasionally he was stricken with remorse and made such public exhibition of repentance as caused excessive mirth to all beholders. It is related that the court pages were once sharply disciplined in the Hall of the Cariatides of the Louvre for having indulged in a take-off of one of the king's penitential processions.

Except for the continuing of the work on the Louvre, beginning the Pont Neuf (New Bridge) across the western tip of the Cité, and establishing a few religious houses, Henry III was too busy contending with the Parisians to have time or inclination to beautify the city. The Parisians not only objected—even to final refusal—to the continual financial drain which the king's constant unfair appeals for

money made upon them, but they openly showed themselves favorable to the Duke of Guise, the leader of the Catholic party. For his own defense Henry brought into the city a band of Swiss soldiers. The people straightway erected across the streets barricades made of *barriques* (hogsheads) filled with earth, took shelter behind them and attacked the mercenaries so vigorously that the Duke of Guise was forced to come to their rescue. This act and the Duke's connection with the League which the Catholics formed against the king brought about Guise's assassination by Henry's order. The Parisians were enraged by the loss of their favorite and prepared themselves to withstand a siege, and Henry was forced to join the Protestant army of his cousin, Henry of Navarre, at St. Cloud, on the Seine a few miles below Paris. There the king was assassinated by a young Jacobin novice sent out from the city.

Thus Paris was responsible for the crown's passing at this juncture to the House of Bourbon whose representative, Henry of Navarre, who now became Henry IV, was one of the Protestants to whom the city was fiercely opposed.



Wall Window

Dormer Window

Examples of Renaissance architecture

(End of the C. L. S. C. Required Reading, Pages 29-69. For study helps and C. L. S. C. News see Round Table.)

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

Words which have appeared in previous issues or whose pronounciation is easily found will not be listed here. The French nasal sound will be indicated by the small capital N. The French u is like the German ü. It cannot be exactly represented in English, though *ew* as in *few* approaches it.

Alphonse Daudet	Al-phoNz Doe-day'
Anne du Bourg	Ann dü Boorg
barriques	bar-reek'
Bois de Boulogne	Bwa de Boo-loyn'
Bullant	Bü-loN'
Carnavalet	Car-na-val-lay'
Catherine de Medici	Cat-er-een' de May-dee-see'*
Château d'Anet	Sha-toe' dahnay'
Coligny	Co-leen-ye'
Diane	Dee-ahn'
Dolet	Do-lay'
Fontainebleau	FoN-tain-blow'
Guise	Gweez
Jean Goujon	JoN Goo-joN (soft j)
Lamoignon	La-mwan-yoN'
Lescot	Les-coe'
Mansard	MoN-sar'
Maubert	Moe-bare'
Montaigne	MoN-tahyn'
Moret	Moe-ray'
Navarre	Na-var'
Nesle	Nail
Pont Neuf	PoN nef†
Rabelais	Rab-lay'
St. Antoine	SaNt ON-twahn'
St. Cloud	SaN Kloo'
St. Eustache	SaNt Es-tash'†
St. Germain-en-Laye	SaN Jare-maN-oN-Lay
Sévigne	Say-veen-yay'
Soissons	Swah-soN'
Tuileries	Twee-ler-ee'
Valois	Val-wah'
Vosges	Voje (j like z in azure)

* Italian pronunciation is May-dee-tchee'
† e as in her.

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Education in Europe

Earl Barnes

TO AMERICANS, education is one of the inalienable rights, along with liberty and the pursuit of human happiness. It is not only free, but compulsory, for the state rests its foundation on the intelligence of the governed. Hence we all think of schools as a regular part of growing up; every one grows through them; some do it better and some worse; but every one does it, and anyone may hope to go on, even to the goal of Ph.D.

In the period following the American Revolution we were so isolated that our educational institutions were shaped on new lines, quite independently of European influences. When, about the middle of the last century, we began studying European schools our traditions and practices were already well established. Barnard and Mann brought us news of European schools, but the message was mainly from Germany and it is that country which has largely influenced us since through the successive work of Pestalozzi, Froebel and Herbart.

Now we have hundreds of educational students studying in European centers, but they find themselves surrounded by conceptions of society and government which make it almost impossible for them fully to understand the institutions which they see operating around them. Education is everywhere in Europe a privilege rather than a right, at least in all that goes beyond definite preparation for military and industrial efficiency, and the first thing that confuses the student is the two systems of schools which he finds running parallel in France, Germany or England.

One hears these two systems spoken of as elementary and secondary education; but a very little observation shows the student that a teacher in secondary education may be teaching a kindergarten class or any other grade of work

up to the college. These two systems are not the one a continuation of the other, as with us, but they are two parallel courses running from the earliest ages to about fourteen years old, when the elementary line generally ceases, or is turned aside in technical directions, while the secondary line goes on to the university.

I never found the key to this difference until a school man in England pointed out that all students are in secondary education who are really or potentially pursuing higher studies. In other words, secondary education is for the classes who may go on to the universities, while elementary education is for the masses who are being prepared for work. This class distinction is so strong that while children of the masses may, through scholarships or special privileges, work their way into the secondary group, children of the classes cannot attend elementary schools without losing something of social standing. Thus a doctor in a good residence district of London, has to send his children to a very poor private school kept by two "decayed gentle ladies" in a private house quite unfitted for the purpose, while just across the street is an excellent state elementary school with the most modern equipment and a fine teaching staff. Had he sent his children to the state school it would have ruined him professionally.

This caste element runs all through European education. Harrow was founded as a school for poor children but it was gradually diverted to the uses of the privileged classes until now it costs a thousand dollars a year to send a boy there. The Blue Coat School is another instance where an endowment intended for the poor has been diverted from its original use by the privileged classes. Within more recent years special commissions have done something to restore these older foundations to their original purpose.

So distinct are these two lines of education that in France it is almost impossible to pass over from the elementary to the secondary group, and it is difficult in England

or in Germany. A normal school teacher who had come up through the elementary line, and had been at one time a cantonal inspector, told me that he had reached the highest possible point in his line of work. If he had aspired to work in a college or a university he would have had to go back and work up in the secondary line year by year through all the grades. There was no way across.

In America, any child who starts out in public schools may hope to reach any educational position for which he is fitted. This leads to a good deal of waste, but so far we have believed that the ever present opportunity justified the one system. Today there is a demand in many quarters that we shall divide the children at about the age of twelve and head part of them for the shops and factories while the others go on with the more general education that may lead to anything for which they show fitness. If any one were wise enough to pick out the children at twelve years old who are not going on with any extended education, this would be good economy and would make for industrial efficiency. But who is wise enough to make such a selection?

The second thing that confuses the American student is the way in which religion is mixed up with all educational considerations in Europe. This is an important issue in America; but with our strict separation of state and church those who do not like the state schools are free to establish parochial schools, and our problem is confined to adjusting the relations of these two systems. In England, with her established church, the religious problem is ever present. The great body of dissenters object to the teachings of the establishment; and the state is always seeking to give a system of education which will be religious and which will, at the same time protect the rights of minorities. For more than fifty years the common schools of England were run by two societies, one representing the establishment and the other the dissenters. After 1832, the state subsidized these schools; and after 1870 it began establishing schools on its own account. Most of the schools established by the dis-

senters and many of those started by the Established Church have now been taken over by the state. But the religious question still confronts educational advance at every step. For instance, the normal schools are now supported almost entirely by the state but they still remain very largely under the direction of religious bodies.

In Germany the religious question is always acute. Some religious instruction is required in all schools and it is increasingly difficult to define such instruction in a way that will please modern groups of thought. In France, the state has established its own schools, but with powerful opposition from the teaching orders. Within the last few years these orders have all been suppressed and now French education is entirely secularized. There is still, however, great disaffection among those who desire a religious education for their children and the French government is seeking in every way to provide a moral education which will take the place of the older Catholic instruction.

The supposed military needs of the European countries still further confuse all educational problems. In England there is no conscription; but on the Continent young men must still give up from one to four of the best years of their lives. Taken from their homes and housed in great barracks they spend their days in drill, which may be admirable preparation for army life, but which returns them to their homes singularly unfitted for civic and industrial life. German education grew up on a military basis, in the reaction against Napoleonic domination, and its traditions still govern athletics and affect the curriculum. In England philanthropic movements, like that connected with the name of Lord Shaftesbury gather up the homeless boys and shape them for the navy. The need for conscription is constantly brought forward, and the wonderful success of the Boy Scouts grew out of the disasters in South Africa.

The centralization of education in Europe is another confusing factor for the American student. In seeking to

establish his dynasty, Napoleon looked to universal education as the strongest force at his disposal. He established a system of centralized education which still dominates all France. He said he wished at any moment to know what all the children of France were thinking and doing. This system is still so strong that the machinery of administration is often hopelessly clogged.

An inspector in one of the cantons told me that he petitioned in twenty consecutive reports to the Minister of Education to have one of three teachers transferred from a school in which there were fifty children to a neighboring school in which there were one hundred and twenty children with only two teachers. Not until business took him to Paris, and he was able to interview the minister, did he gain permission to make the change. Yet these schools were under the same management, and the teachers' salaries were paid from the same fund. All highly centralized organizations are apt to grow unworkable after a time.

In Germany, each state manages its own educational affairs; and the results of centralization are not so bad. In England, the national government pays about two-thirds of the school expenses, and appoints its own inspectors to direct the work. While backward localities are thus helped to a higher standard than they would otherwise reach there can be no doubt that this central control militates against local initiative and the variations which are desirable in different localities.

In America, each state has its own school system but everywhere there is a strong tendency towards centralization. New York State is now almost as highly centralized as the European countries, while states like Indiana and Pennsylvania are rapidly moving in the same direction. Such a system doubtless makes for efficiency and economy, but it is opposed to all the older traditions of our American life, and its advance should be carefully watched.

Everywhere in Europe there is an increased tendency to put the control of common schools in the hands of women.

The general opposition to co-education makes this movement more difficult than with us, but even in England, where boys and girls are seldom taught together, most of the teachers are now women and their proportion increases year by year. In France there is a preponderance of women teachers; and only in Prussia and Switzerland is the education of children still looked upon as a man's work.

With us, the schools are now taught almost exclusively by women. Great cities like Boston and New York have only twelve per cent of men teachers, Philadelphia but eight, while in many smaller cities there is hardly a man teaching. Ten million boys are receiving their elementary education from celibate women, most of whom are debarred from direct participation in our government.

Technical education receives much greater attention in all parts of Europe than with us. In England a great deal of money has been spent in polytechnic schools, but they have not been well organized either from the point of view of general education or of the national industrial needs. In Germany, these schools have been splendidly developed and we have much to learn from them.

To the student of educational affairs Europe has much to teach in every direction. To the students of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course who study the admirable chapters in Mr. Ogg's book, "Social Progress in Contemporary Europe," the greatest value will come through broadening the outlook and freeing the mind from the prejudices which every one must feel who knows only his own country.

During the 19th century the Dutch colonial system permitted an exploitation of the Malays of the East Indian archipelago which produced almost incredible hardship. Eduard Douwes Dekker, a Dutchman, for seventeen years held a government post in Java, relinquishing it because his efforts for reform were opposed constantly. Returning to Holland he wrote "Max Havelaar," a novel which recited the conditions in which the natives found themselves, and which stirred Holland to depths—of resentment on the part of the coffee-traders and of righteous indignation on the part of the right-minded.

Following are extracts translated from

MAX HAVELAAR

Saïdjah's father had a buffalo, with which he plowed his field. When this buffalo was taken away from him by the district chief at Parang-Koodjang he was very dejected, and did not speak a word for many a day. For the time for plowing was come, and he had to fear that if the rice field was not worked in time, the opportunity to sow would be lost, and lastly, that there would be no paddy to cut, none to keep in the store-room of the house. He feared that his wife would have no rice, nor Saïdjah himself, who was still a child, nor his little brothers and sisters. And the district chief, too, would accuse him to the Assistant Resident if he was behindhand in the payment of his land taxes, for this is punished by the law. Saïdjah's father then took a poniard which was an heirloom from his father. The poniard was not very handsome, but there were silver bands around the sheath, and at the end there was a silver plate. He sold this poniard to a Chinaman who dwelt in the capital, and came home with twenty-four guilders, for which money he bought another buffalo.

Saïdjah, who was then about seven years old, soon made friends with the new buffalo. It is not without mean-

ing that I say "made friends," for it is indeed touching to see how the buffalo is attached to the little boy who watches over and feeds him. . . . . .

Such a friendship little Saïdjah had soon been able to make with the new-comer. The buffalo turned willingly on reaching the end of the field, and did not lose an inch of ground when plowing backwards the new furrow. Quite near were the rice fields of the father of Adinda (the child that was to marry Saïdjah); and when the little brothers of Adinda came to the limit of their fields just at the same time that the father of Saïdjah was there with his plow, then the children called out merrily to each other, and each praised the strength and docility of his buffalo. Saïdjah was nine and Adinda six, when this buffalo was taken by the chief of the district of Parang-Koodjang. Saïdjah's father, who was very poor, thereupon sold to a Chinaman two silver curtain-hooks—heirlooms from the parents of his wife—for eighteen guilders, and bought a new buffalo.

When this buffalo had also been taken away and slaughtered—(I told you, reader, that my story is monotonous).

. . . . Saïdjah's father fled out of the country, for he was much afraid of being punished for not paying his land taxes, and he had not another heirloom to sell, that he might buy a new buffalo. However, he went on for some years after the loss of his last buffalo, by working with hired animals for plowing; but that is a very ungrateful labor, and moreover sad for a person who has had buffaloes of his own.

Saïdjah's mother died of grief; and then it was that his father, in a moment of dejection, fled from Bantam in order to endeavor to get labor in the Buitenzorg districts.

But he was punished with stripes because he had left Lebak without a passport, and was brought back by the police to Badoer. But he was not long in prison, for he died soon afterwards. Saïdjah was already fifteen years of age when his father set out for Buitenzorg; and he did not

accompany him hither, because he had other plans in view. He had been told that there were at Batavia many gentlemen who drove in two-wheeled carriages, and that it would be easy for him to get a post as driver. He would gain much in that way if he behaved well,—perhaps be able to save in three years enough money to buy two buffaloes. This was a smiling prospect for him. He entered Adinda's house, and communicated to her his plans.

"Think of it! when I come back, we shall be old enough to marry and shall possess two buffaloes: . . . but if I find you married?"

"Saïdjah, you know very well that I shall marry nobody but you; my father promised me to your father."

"And you yourself?"

"I shall marry you, you may be sure of that."

"When I come back, I will call from afar off."

"Who shall hear it, if we are stamping rice in the village?"

"That is true, ... but Adinda— . . . . oh yes, this is better; wait for me under the oak wood, under the Retapan."

"But Saïdjah, how can I know when I am to go to the Retapan?"

"Count the moons; I shall stay away three times twelve moons . . . . See, Adinda, at every new moon cut a notch in your rice block. When you have cut three times twelve lines, I will be under the Retapan the next day: . . . . do you promise to be there?"

"Yes, Saïdjah, I will be there under the Retapan, near the oak wood, when you come back."

. . . . . .

[Saïdjah comes back . . . . but does not find Adinda under the Retapan].

Like a wounded stag Saïdjah flew along the path leading from the Retapan to the village where Adinda lived. But . . . . was it hurry, his eagerness, that prevented

him from finding Adinda's house? He had already rushed to the end of the road, through the village, and like one mad he returned. . . .

Again he had not found the house of Adinda. . . . And the women of Badoer came out of their houses, and saw with sorrow poor Saïdjah standing there, ... and they knew that there was no house of Adinda in the village of Badoer.

For when the district chief of Parang-Koodjang had taken away Adinda's father's buffaloes. . . .

(I told you, reader, that my narrative was monotonous). . . . . Adinda's mother died of grief, and her baby sister died because she had no one to suckle her. And Adinda's father, who feared to be punished for not paying his land taxes . . . . .

(I know, I know that my tale is monotonous). . . . . had fled out of the country; he had taken Adinda and her brother with him. He had gone to Tjilang-Rahan, bordering on the sea. There he had concealed himself in the woods and waited for some others that had been robbed of their buffaloes by the district chief of Parang-Koodjang, and all of whom feared punishment for not paying their land taxes. . . . . .

. . . . Saïdjah followed and joined a troop of Badoer men, not so much to fight as to seek Adinda . . .

One day that the insurgents had been beaten, he wandered through a village that had just been taken by the Dutch, and was therefore in flames. . . . He wandered like a ghost among the houses which were not yet burned down, and found the corpse of Adinda's father with a bayonet wound in the breast. Near him Saïdjah saw the three murdered brothers of Adinda, still only children, and a little farther lay the corpse of Adinda. . . . .

. . . . . .

Then Saïdjah went to meet some soldiers who were driving, at the point of the bayonet, the surviving insurgents

into the fire of the burning houses; he embraced the broad bayonets, pressed forward with all his might, and still repulsed the soldiers with a last exertion, until their weapons were buried to the sockets in his breast.

The Vesper Hour*

Conducted by Chancellor John H. Vincent.

Some Thoughts for the Closing Days of the Old Year

The following selections with the brief comments upon them are taken from a book of rare merit entitled "Companions of the Way," by Mrs. Elizabeth Waterhouse, published by Methuen & Company of London.

No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday.

The smallest thing thou canst accomplish well,
The smallest ill. 'Tis only little things
Make up the present day, make up all days,
Make up thy life. Do thou not therefore wait,
Keeping thy wisdom and thy honesty,
Till great things come with trumpet-heraldings!

—*A Layman's Breviary.*

When saw we thee?

How lovely seems the sun to us,—at night,
When his soft light dawns on us from the moon!
'Tis the sun's light and not the moon's, although

She is so near, and he has dropped from sight.
Hast thou done some good deed, and therefore now
A human face smiles on thee through its tears,—
Then see there, too, the Godhead's mediate face,
Soft-beaming as the *solar-lunar* light.

—*A Layman's Breviary.*

Behold upon the mountains the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace.

For 'neath the sun's fierce heat,
In midst of madness and inscrutable throes,
His heart is strong who knows
That o'er the mountains come the silent feet
Of Patience, leading Peace,
And his complainings cease
To see the starlight shining on the snows.

—*George Santayana.*

Come then, Lord God, Holy One that lovest me! for when Thou shalt come into my heart, all that is within me shall leap for joy.

If thou could'st empty all thyself of self,
Like to a shell dishabited,
Then might He find thee on the Ocean shelf,
And say—"This is not dead,"—
And fill thee with Himself instead:
But thou art all replete with very *thou,*
And hast such shrewd activity,
That, when He comes, He says:—"This is enow
Unto itself—'Twere better let it be:
It is so small and full, there is no room for Me."

—*T. E. Brown, Collected Poems* (1900).

Master, what of the Night?
Child, Night is not at all.

When on the mid sea of the night,
I waken at Thy call, O Lord,
The first that troop my bark aboard
Are darksome imps that hate the light,
Whose tongues are arrows, eyes a blight—
Of wraths and cares a pirate horde—
Though on the mid sea of the night
It was Thy call that waked me, Lord.

Then I must to my arms and fight,
Catch up my shield and two-edged sword,
The words of Him who is Thy Word:
Nor cease till they are put to flight:—
Then in the mid sea of the night
I turn and listen for Thee, Lord.

There comes no voice from Thee, O Lord,
Across the mid sea of the night!
I lift my voice and cry with might:
If Thou keep silent, soon a horde
Of imps again will swarm aboard
And I shall be in sorry plight
If no voice come from Thee, O Lord,
Across the mid sea of the night.

There comes no voice; I hear no word!
But in my soul dawns something bright:—
There is no sea, no foe to fight!
Thy heart and mine beat one accord:
I need no voice from Thee, O Lord,
Across the mid sea of the night.

—*George MacDonald.*

Sorrows are passed, and in the end is shewed the treasure of immortality.

This is the effect which every great sorrow and struggle has upon a noble soul. Come to the streets of the living; who are these whom we can so easily distinguish from the crowd by their firmness of step and look of peace, . . . holding, without rest or haste, the tenor of their way, as if they marched to music heard by their ears alone? These are they which have come out of great tribulation. They have brought back into time the sense of eternity. They know how near the invisible worlds lie to this one, and the sense of the vast silence stills all idle laughter in their hearts. The life that is to other men chance or sport, strife or hurried flight, has for them its allotted distance; is for them a measured march, a constant worship. "For the bitterness of their soul they go in procession all their years."

Sorrow's subjects, they are our kings; wrestlers with death, our veterans; and to the rabble armies of society they set the step of a nobler life.

—*George Adam Smith.*

We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory.

Lay thine uphill shoulder to the wheel,
And climb the Mount of Blessing, whence, if thou
Look higher, then—perchance—thou mayest—beyond
A hundred ever-rising mountain lines,
And past the range of Night and Shadow—see
The high-heaven dawn of more than mortal day
Strike on the Mount of Vision!
So, farewell.

—*Alfred, Lord Tennyson, The Ancient Sage.*

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Continental European, Classical, English, and American subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest to readers.

BRIGHTEST AND BEST OF THE SONS OF THE MORNING

Brightest and best of the Sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant redeemer is laid!

—*Reginald Heber.*

A WORD TO THE 1913'S

Self Reverence, Self Knowledge, Self Control. These three alone lead Life to Sovereign Power.

What a brave struggle the old Greeks made to keep up their ideals! That is why Chautauqua joined the names of St. Paul and Athene, placing a model of Athens' beautiful Temple, the Parthenon, in the midst of Chautauqua's leafy grove dedicated to St. Paul, the great Apostle of Christian culture.

No Athenian who cherished the love of his native land could climb the steep slopes of the Acropolis and behold Athene's majestic figure holding aloft its shining spear, revealing in every line of its reverently carved figure the spirit of *self reverence,* without feeling the inspiration of the

ideal. Never a true philosopher or a poet could stroll through this great shrine without having deepened within him an aspiration toward *self knowledge* and every Greek artist of the great days of her sway knew what it meant to exercise that *self control* which has made Greek art one of the finest and most typical expressions of Greek life.

Strangely foreshadowing the C. L. S. C. motto, "Never be Discouraged," was also that early utterance of an old Greek, "All things which are sought are found; if thou dost not give up too soon and dost not shrink from the toil."

PRIZES

At a recent meeting of the Edelweiss Circle of Mount Vernon, New York, the member who came out first in the quiz on the article on "The German Kaiser" received as a prize a tiny battleship, and the second won a diminutive compass. This circle has a credit system. The successful reader last year was rewarded with a C. L. S. C. gold badge.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Who of us does not find himself at this season puzzled as to what to give for a Christmas or a New Year remembrance to some person for whom a rather "special" gift is desired? Chautauqua has several suggestions to offer. First, last and always there is an enrolment in the Reading Course or a subscription to the Magazine. This is the season when a family or a group of friends may combine to give the material to some one who wants it and cannot afford it from her own pocket-book. That clever young teacher would be delighted to receive it from her pupils, and how this 'shut-in' would glow with pleasure to snip the strings of a parcel and find herself one of the great throng of the C. L. S. C.! Now, too, is a chance for the circle to give a set or two to people whose companionship it would like to have. Think what a delight it would be to establish

such a scholarship and how greatly the return would overbalance the outgo. Then there is a holiday chance to help the people who are working to secure a Chautauqua European Travel Extension Tour. Did you know that Chautauqua Institution was offering a European trip to the person who secures two hundred enrolments? It is; and if one C. L. S. C. member in every state in the Union sets about earning it, and every other circle member in that state does his cordial best to help we shall have a gloriously happy army of travellers and a larger army of folk rejoicing in their introduction to or their renewal of friendship with the Reading Course. Write to the Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, New York, for information and help about this offer.

A SUGGESTION TO LIBRARIANS

The librarian of the Missoula Public Library, Missoula, Montana, writes as follows to the Extension Office of the C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua, New York: "I am glad that there has been such a quick response to the slight effort on my part, for I think that when I tell you the results you will agree with me that there has been a great deal of interest shown. Upon receipt of the material for an exhibit, which you so kindly sent, I prepared a table in the reading room of the library using all available matter regarding the Chautauqua reading course. All the books and the bound volumes of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for the past four years were shown, as well as the new books, the special course material, the painting proof pictures, and some colored post cards showing the Chautauqua buildings, etc. One of the students in the University of Montana lettered a beautiful sign, using the old English lettering.

"I also prepared two or three newspaper notices, and put up a bulletin in the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria.

"From the point of view of the library the results are entirely satisfactory. Several persons are using the books and magazines, and we gave out the sample CHAUTAUQUANS.

Of course I have explained to each person where the books can be purchased.

"It has been a pleasure to see how much interested people have been, and I thank you for your co-operation. I shall be encouraged to make the Chautauqua exhibit an annual feature of the library work."

A YOUNG MAN'S READING*

If I were advising a young man who was beginning life, I should counsel him to devote one evening a week to scientific reading. Had he the perseverance to adhere to his resolution, and if he began it at twenty, he would certainly find himself with an unusually well-furnished mind at thirty, which would stand him in right good stead in whatever line of life he might walk.

When I advise him to read science, I do not mean that he should choke himself with the dust of the pedants, and lose himself in the subdivisions of the Lepidoptera, nor the classifications of the dicotyledonous plants. These dreary details are the prickly bushes in that enchanted garden and you are foolish indeed if you begin your walks by butting your head into one. Keep very clear of them until you have explored the open beds and wandered down every easy path. For this reason avoid the text-books, which repel, and cultivate that popular science which attracts. You cannot hope to be a specialist upon all these varied subjects. Better far to have a broad idea of general results, and to understand their relations to each other.

A very little reading will give a man such a knowledge of geology, for instance, as will make every quarry and railway cutting an object of interest. A very little zoölogy will enable you to satisfy your curiosity as to what is the proper name and style of this buff-ermine moth which at the present instant is buzzing round the lamp. A very little botany will enable you to recognize every flower you are

*From A. Conan Doyle's "Through the Magic Door."

likely to meet in your walks abroad, and to give you a tiny thrill of interest when you chance upon one beyond your ken. A very little archæology will tell you all about yonder British tumulus, or help you to fill in the outline of the broken Roman camp upon the downs. A very little astronomy will cause you to look more intently at the heavens, to pick out your brothers the planets, who move in your own circles, from the stranger stars, and to appreciate the order, beauty, and majesty of that material universe which is most surely the outward sign of the spiritual force behind it.

How a man of science can be a materialist is as amazing to me as how a sectarian can limit the possibilities of the Creator. Show me a picture without an artist, show me a bust without a sculptor, show me music without a musician, and then you may begin to talk to me of a universe without a Universe-maker, call Him by what name you will.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF SWITZERLAND, 1912

Name	Canton	Birth	Election to Council
Dr. Ludwig Forrer	Zurich	1845	1903
Eduard Müller	Bern	1848	1895
Dr. Arthur Hoffman	St. Gall	1857	1911
Dr. Guiseppe Motta	Ticino	1871	1911
Louis Perrier	Neuchâtel	1849	1912
*Edmond Schultheß	Aargau	1868	1912
*Camille Decoppet	Vaud		1912

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE MIND CURE

An idea of the antiquity of the belief in mind cures for bodily ills may be gathered from some of the old Babylonian incantations which were sung for the purpose of driving diseases away. Here is one given by Prof. Jastrow in his "Religious Belief in Babylonia and Assyria."

"Away, away, far away, far away!
For shame, for shame, fly away, fly away!

*Succeeded, July 17, 1912, Marc Ruchet and Adolf Deucher, whose pictures are given on pages 262 and 263 of the November, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN.

Round about face, away, far away!
Out of my body, away!
Out of my body, far away!
Out of my body, for shame!
Out of my body, fly away!
Out of my body, face about!
Out of my body, go away!
Into my body do not return!
To my body do not approach!
My body do not oppress!"

A FINE NEW CIRCLE

Des Moines, Iowa, a Chautauqua stronghold, is rejoicing in the organization of yet another circle, The University. A local paper says that it "begins its history with a strong membership and enthusiastic interest."

TO MEMBERS OF NEW CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES

Don't look upon a circle as a formidable thing. Its keynote is a helpful exchange of ideas. All that you have to do as a Chautauquan is to *read* the Chautauqua books and required series in the Magazine. You can run your Chautauqua Circle on the following simple plan and find it a great help. Use the questions in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for a quiz. It helps to bring out the things you would like to remember. You can vary it sometimes by assigning the several paragraphs to different members beforehand and let each one sum up a paragraph. Map talks are very useful. Let members answer all roll calls by telling what character or person or event most interested them. Try to draw out each member. This simple exchange of ideas is one of the best things the reading can give you. The Round Table "Suggestive Programs" are for circles that have libraries and

want reference books and these are helpful but *not necessary*. Pick out of them any ideas that will help your circle.

WIDEAWAKE GROUPS

The Chautauqua Club of Cooper, Texas, keeps itself up-to-date by a current events roll call, using for it the material in the Highways and Byways department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. The Jane Addams Circle of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has a similar method, but specializes, using German current history one week, French the next, and so on.

GOOD ADVICE

In the "Art Extension Number" of THE CHAUTAUQUAN (July, 1911) are seven programs based on the material furnished in that issue. Miss Janet B. Glen, the author of the able and comprehensive article, "Great Schools of Painting," in that number, prepared the programs, and her preliminary words of advice are worth repeating for the benefit of students of Mr. Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art."

"Use books sparingly but have quantities of illustrations. Verify everything said by others and make all the discoveries you can for yourself. Collect pictures for a Club Gallery. Mount on cardboard penny prints and magazine illustrations. Buy good color prints and a few choice photographs."

SUPPLEMENTARY PICTURES

In the back of Dr. Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art" Chautauquans will be glad to note a list of supplementary pictures which many students will be glad to secure. These can be purchased from the Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Massachusetts, for $1.00 per set. This is a special price made for CHAUTAUQUAN readers.

Verses Worth Memorizing

DUTY OF WORK

(Translated by Walter Besant)

In love or in Knighthood; in fray or in hall;
In labor afield at the plough or the tree;
In robe of the judge, or as king over all,
In coarse dress of toil on the shore or the sea;
Be it far—be it near—the conclusion of toil,
Let each bear his burden the length of his day,
Nor for weariness' sake let his handiwork spoil;
Do all that thou hast to do, happen what may.

—*Eustache Deschamps* (1340-1410)

ROUND TABLE ILLUSTRATIONS

The photograph from which the picture of lovely Spirit Lake, Idaho, was made came to the Round Table from Mrs. Ida B. Cole, one of the C. L. S. C. Field Secretaries. Mrs. Cole writes with enthusiasm of the situation of the assembly grounds amid its inspiring surroundings of lake and forest. She found the people interested in and responsive to the C. L. S. C. message. This indeed, has been her expeirence in all her work in the far West.

Three Recognition Day pictures—assemblies at Litchfield-Hillsboro, Illinois, at Remington, Indiana, and at Chautauqua, New York—show how the traditions of the parent assembly are carried out in their symbolic beauty at other gatherings.

Always wonderfully interesting in her presentations is Miss Meddie O. Hamilton, and countless readers will welcome this picture of the well-known Field Secretary surrounded by a group of readers at Ogden, Utah.

Far distant in locality are the Idaho and Iowa pictures shown on the last page, but Idaho and Iowa people are closely united in the common bond of the C. L. S. C. A common interest makes for brotherhood.

Spirit Lake, Idaho. The wharf is the landing place for the assembly grounds, where tents nestle among the lofty pines

Recognition Day at Litchfield-Hillsboro (Illinois) assembly, August, 1912

Recognition Day at Fountain Park assembly, Remington, Indiana

Guard of the Golden Gate, Chautauqua, New York, on Recognition Day, 1912, awaiting the graduates

Miss Meddie O. Hamilton, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, and a group of readers at the Chautauqua, Ogden, Utah

The alfalfa field, the house and the husband of a member of the Caldwell (Idaho) circle

Class of 1914. Members of circle at Northboro, Iowa

NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

" 'Wishing you God's blessing on your labors for us' is the way one of our good friends in an African parsonage ends her letter telling us that she is going right on with the reading," said Pendragon, leaning back in his chair with a look of contentment on his face. "It is a refreshment to the spirit to be cheered on the way by the appreciation of our friends." "How it does help," agreed a member; "but in your work you have the comfort of knowing that people all over the world are being helped by the present application of Bishop Vincent's idea just as they have been for forty years past." "We get the vibrations," laughed Pendragon. "And, by the way," he went on, "here is a letter that makes one think of the work we did on *memory* when we were reading Dr. Oppenheim's 'Mental Growth and Control.' See how vivid a picture was summoned up by the hearing of a small, shrill sound: 'I was reclining on my davenport looking over the trees into the blue sky, dreaming autumn dreams full of a feeling, half sad, half glad, when all at once I was turned back to when I was a child four or five years old. The picture is true, but I never have thought of it since the time it was imprinted on my mind. Recently my nephew's grandfather gave him some bantam chickens and the crowing of the little chanticleer was what carried me back to my childhood, for from that time to the present I have never heard just the same peculiar tone and cry. The little crower brought a picture before my mind's eye of a little girl standing in a back door of an old fashioned house with steps leading from the door into the back yard. Just in front of the door was a log kitchen with a clean slab door, its fastening string pulled through a hole and slipped over a peg. The yard was as clean and hard as a stone floor. To the left of the door was a long shelf and on it a cedar bucket with cover and gourd dipper hanging above. Out to the right was a drying scaffold with halved peaches drinking in the sunshine. I think they were the first I had ever seen. There was an old ash hopper with lye

dripping into a little trough made out of half of a small log. The memory of shadows shows that it must have been late in the afternoon. I think I was with our colored woman who had gone to buy butter. That picture was stamped many years ago and had never been recalled, although I had met these old ladies of the house after I was grown and they had spoken of my being at their home when I was a little girl. But nothing recalled it until I heard the peculiar crow of that little rooster across the way. I suppose the old ladies had sent me to the door to see how small their chanticleer was, as our chickens at home were the large buffs that would make four of him. I cannot see any other part of the house and when I try to see more it is blank.' "

"That is truly interesting," cried a teacher. "I have a class in psychology and I shall tell them about this experience." "That is one of the ways in which Chautauquans can help each other all the time," said a delegate from Marshfield, Missouri. "Instances of the growing eagerness for education and of the spread of highly enlightened notions among the leaders of education is cheering evidence of the ever-widening spirit of human brotherhood and the resulting attempt to make life more worth while for others." "Our circle in Vineland, New Jersey, had an example of it last spring when one of our members let us have a share in his own special knowledge of biology. We were asked to go early to the meeting at his house, and before the regular lesson began we had time to examine a great many beautiful shells and to listen to an interesting and informing 'Autobiography of a Brook Trout.' " "Nothing of that sort ever comes amiss to Chautauquans," smiled Pendragon as he turned to the delegate from the Painesville, Ohio, circle and asked her to report.

"We were organized in 1908," she began, "and we had twenty-one members last year. We use printed programs following the one sent out by the Institution and supplementing with nature study and art, and we answer the roll call with current events, quotations, or something ap-

propriate to the particular program. Sometimes we ask some one outside the club to speak to us. Our meetings are held twice a month at the homes of the members. Light refreshments are served, and the club has a rule to serve one thing only. In June we hold our annual picnic, which is a most enjoyable affair, sometimes a coaching party, a porch party or a picnic at the lake, but always a dinner or supper and sometimes both. This year we had a committee appointed in the spring to plan for a country drive in the autumn and this served as a Rally Day. This year's course we are combining with a study of the lives of musicians, which is exceptionally interesting as we have some professional musicians as new members. One of our members has consented to coach us in French. For a group of very busy people, half of them teachers, this sounds rather heavy, but some of us will be able to do it justice, and we are all trying hard."

"They are an ambitious lot, aren't they?" exclaimed a delegate from Columbia Station. "We are Ohioans, too, and we take some pride in our activities. We subscribed to the *Literary Digest* last year, and found it very useful, and we also bought some books to supplement our study of American history. At the end of the year's work a banquet was given in honor of the graduates at the home of one of the members, and on the 21st of July a public Vesper Service was held in the M. E. Church. It was well attended and appreciated by all." "It is a truly inspiring service," said Pendragon. "Here is a different sort of inspiration," he continued. "A member of the graduating class at Chautauqua, New York, last summer wrote a song to be sung to the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne.' Here is the first stanza:

> " 'We'll sing the song of "Shakespeare Class,"
> The class we love so well.
> We'll sing our song from first to last,
> And give our "Shakespeare yell." ' "

Everybody joined in and sang it through again heartily and then the delegate from Oil City, Pennsylvania, recited

a stanza written by one of the Class of 1913 members of her circle:

" 'We are thro' with three years, a good course it has been—
How good it is hard to relate.
And we'll be just as happy as high school girls,
When we pass thro' the Golden Gate
At Chautauqua
In 1913.' "

"Here's a stanza from another 1913 poet, this time from Ottawa, Illinois," said Pendragon. "These verses review the year's work, and then say

" '* * * but this we know,
Chautauqua's nestlings dream
Of higher, fuller, broader life
And mastery supreme.' "

"That's perfectly true," said the Man Across the Table. "Chautauqua trains for general efficiency. 'System brings results.' "

"I don't believe that any other circle has members of such differing opinions as has ours," exclaimed a delegate who had been listening eagerly. "Where? Where?" inquired the table. "At Moundsville, West Virginia. We have radicals and conservatives, socialists and individualists, and folk who differ in their religious belief." "And you're harmonious nevertheless?" "We are. Our varying beliefs give spice to all our meetings, and we are friends still."

There was applause for this statement, and a chorus of "That's the Chautauqua spirit!"

"My difficulty," said a young teacher, "is to have the book right at hand. I've been adopting a good plan this winter which has helped a great deal. I choose sometimes four books from our library and put them where I can be sure to get them when needed." "That's an excellent scheme," said a Missourian. "I've done the same—sometimes my mood seems to demand one and then something else." "Another thing," suggested Pendragon, "don't neglect the poets. A poet needs to be studied. Keep one near at hand and don't let him be crowded out. There are

often times when I don't care to put Browning on my bookshelf—I must keep him at close range."

"I keep a different book a month—I mean a poet," said a quiet mother. "Last year I read during the six months, Lowell, Holmes, Lanier, Longfellow, Sill, and Aldrich. To change each month I found a most delightful experience. Try it!"

"Speaking of Browning, reminds me that our circle, the Progressive C. L. S. C. of Brockton, Massachusetts, really had a most unique set of quotations at the time of Browning's Centenary. We couldn't give up our whole time to him, but it's wonderful what an interesting collection of thoughts we seemed to gather by the way."

"The roll call and special celebrations are capital opportunities for little excursions off the beaten track," said Pendragon. "Program makers should always be on the alert to introduce numbers of local interest and of timeliness. This method of enriching programs to suit the needs and the possibilities of different places is one that is of great use."

"By the way," said a Kansan, "I happen to know that the 1911s who graduated at Winfield have joined the great army of chronic readers. They went right on in 1912 just as if no diploma had intervened." "Thousands do just that thing every year," commented Pendragon. "It is never hard to keep on; the will is trained by the time one has read a complete cycle. It is sticking through the first two or three years that requires will power." "And not much of that as long as one's interest is aroused," nodded the Anxious One. The Man Across the Table agreed with her. "The whole thing rests on arousing interest," he smiled.

FICTION BASED ON FRENCH HISTORY

1515. Field of the Cloth of Gold	*A Ward of the King.* K. S. Macquoid.
Francis I	*John of Strathbourne.* R. D. Chetwode.
Benvenuto Cellini	*Ascanio.*
Francis I and Henry II	*The Two Dianas.* Alexandre Dumas.

Catherine de Medici and the Guises	*The Page of the Duke of Savoy.*
Henry of Navarre	*The King's Henchman* and its sequel *Under the Spell of the Fleur-de-Lis* W. H. Johnson.
St. Bartholomew	*Chronicle of the Reign of Charles IX.* Prosper Mérimée.
Death of Henry II	*The Brigand.* G. P. R. James.
Assassination of second Duke of Guise	*One in a Thousand.* G. P. R. James.
Religious War 1564-8	*For the Religion* and its sequel *A Man of his Age.* Hamilton Drummond.
St. Bartholomew	*Gaston de Latour.* Walter Pater. *About Catherine de Medici.* H de Balzac. *The Man at Arms.* G. P. R. James. *Count Hannibal* and *The House of the Wolf.* Stanley J. Weyman. *The Chaplet of Pearls* and its sequel *Stray Pearls.* Charlotte M. Yonge.
The Valois Trilogy: 1572-1585. Charles IX, Henry III, and Henry of Navarre	*Marguerite of Valois* and its sequel *La Dame de Monsoreau* and its sequel *The Forty-five.* Alexandre Dumas.
1578-1589	*An Enemy ot the King.* R. N. Stephens.
Henry of Navarre	*A King's Pawn.* Hamilton Drummond.
1588	*Henry of Guise.* G. P. R. James.
The League	*A Gentleman of France.* S. J. Weyman.
Henry of Navarre	*The Chevalier d'Auriac.* S. K. Levett-Yeats.
" " "	*The Helmet of Navarre.* Bertha Runkle.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."
"Let Us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."
"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY.—October 1.
SPECIAL SUNDAY — November second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY — January, last Thursday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
CHAUTAUQUA DAY — February 23.
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.
ADDISON DAY—May 1.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
INAUGURATION DAY — August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.
ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
RECOGNITION DAY.—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR JANUARY

FIRST WEEK—JANUARY 1-8

"Paris of the Reformation" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Reading Journey in Paris," IV).

"Effect of the Renaissance, the Reformation and Humanism on the Literature of the 16th Century."

SECOND WEEK—JANUARY 8-15

"Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands;" "Albert I, King of the Belgians. The Rulers of the Low Countries" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "European Rulers," IV).

Summary of the Introduction of Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art."

THIRD WEEK—JANUARY 15-22

"Influence of Greek Painting on Roman Art," "How Art Became Christian;" "Mosaics;" "The First of the Modern Painters, Cimabue and Giotto" (Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art," Chapters I, II, III, IV).

FOURTH WEEK—JANUARY 22-29

"The More Ambitious Program of Painting at the Close of the Giotto Century;" "The Attempt to Retain and Perfect the Old Religious Art of the Middle Ages;" "The Revolt against the Church" (Powers, Chapters V, VI, VII).

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

The following programs are offered merely as helps to circles. No circle is required to use them.

FIRST WEEK, JANUARY 1-8

1. *Roll Call.* "Transition from the Gothic Style to Classical Art" (Hourticq's "Art in France," Part II, Chapter I).
2. *Biography and Criticism.* "Leonardo da Vinci" (Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art," Chapter XII; Bailey and Glen in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for July, 1911).
3. *Reading* of Browning's "Andrea del Sarto."
4. *Original Story* based on Symonds's English edition of the "Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini."
5. *Quiz.* "Events of Francis I's Reign" (Duruy's "History of France").
6. *Paper.* "Effect of the Renaissance, the Reformation and Humanism on the Literature of the 16th Century" illustrated by readings (Smith's "Spirit of French Letters," Chapter V; Faguet's "History of French Literature").

SECOND WEEK, JANUARY 8-15

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reigns of Henry I and his Sons" (Duruy).
2. *Talk.* "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew" illustrated by extract from Marguerite of Navarre's "Memoirs" (Smith, p. 117).
3. *Tableau.* Millais' famous picture, "The Huguenot Lovers."
4. *Summary* of Mr. Bestor's article in this Magazine.
5. *Story.* "How Wilhelmina was Educated to be a Queen" (*Ladies' Home Journal* for November and December, 1908, and January, 1909).

6. *Quis.* "The Evolution of Classical Art" (Hourticq, Part II. Chapter II).
7. *Summary* of Introduction of Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art."*

THIRD WEEK, JANUARY 15-22

1. *Summary* of "A Climb up Parnassus" in the August CHAUTAUQUAN.
2. *Roll Call.* Explanation of all historical and mythological allusions in Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art," Chapters I, II, III, IV.
3. *Observation Test.* a) Find "eye paths" in the illustrations in Powers through Chapter VII; b) Examine the church interiors in the "Reading Journey through Paris" series and in Miss Kimball's "English Cathedrals" series in THE CHAUTAUQUAN of 1910-11 for examples of grouped pillars as described on p. 37, Powers.
4. *Quis* on "Puvis de Chavannes and his Work" (referred to on p. 12, Powers. (See Baedeker under 'Pantheon' and 'Sorbonne;' send to Boston Public Library for handbook descriptive of mural decorations of that building; Reinach's "Apollo," pp. 316, 317; Cox's "Old Masters," pp. 210-226; "Masters in Art," Part 46, published by Bates and Guild, Boston, price 25 cents).
5. *Book Review.* Mau's "Pompeii."
6. *Talk.* "American Mosaics" (Write to Tiffany Studios, Madison Avenue and 45th St., New York City, for descriptions of mosaic work in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, and of the curtain made for the theater in Mexico City. See also, description of curtain in *Scientific American* for April 29, 1911; "Progress in Mosaic Work" in *Outlook*, May 6, 1911).

FOURTH WEEK, JANUARY 22-29

1. *Definitions*—composition, values, symmetry, balance, symbolism, perspective, subjectivity and objectivity, realism, atmosphere (dictionary; Caffin's "Guide to Pictures").
2. *Book Review.* Perkins's "Giotto."
3. *Study*, of drapery in the work of Fra Angelico.
4. *Reading.* Browning's "Fra Lippo Lippi."
5. *Book Reviews.* a) Strutt's "Fra Lippo Lippi;" b) Cartwright's "The Painters of Florence."
6. *Summary* of "Appreciation of Pictures" by Zug in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for July, 1911.
7. *Synopsis* of Mr. Barnes's article in this number.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The books listed below should be constantly referred to during the study of Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art." Prices given by the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Book Store.

The History of Painting from the Fourth to the Nineteenth

*The prints listed in the Appendix of Mr. Powers's book may be obtained from the Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Massachusetts. The price is $1.00.

Century, Muther, 2 vols. $5.00. The first volume deals entirely with Italian painting. *Memoirs of the Italian Painters*, 2 vols., *Legends of the Monastic Orders, Legends of the Madonna, Sacred and Legendary Art*, Jameson. $1.25 each. *Vasari's Lives of the Painters*, edited by Blashfield, 4 vols. $8.00. *A History of Painting in Italy*, Crowe and Cavalcaselle, edited by Hutton, 3 vols. $15.00. *The Painters of Florence*, Cartwright, $2.50. *The Renaissance in Italy*, Symonds, 7 vols. $2.00 each. *A Short History of the Renaissance in Italy*. A condensation of the above, $1.75. *The Italian Painters of the Renaissance*, Berenson. Four small volumes including Italy, North, Central, etc. $1.50 each. *The Masters in Art Series*. Monographs with text and ten illustrations for each subject. 20 cents each. *The Fine Arts*, G. Baldwin Brown, $1.00.

BOOKS ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE ABOVE.

Pompeii: Its Life and Art, Mau, $2.50 net. *A History of Greek Art;* chapter on painting, Tarbell, $1.00. *Monuments of Christian Rome from Constantine to the Renaissance*, Frothingham, $2.50 net. *Giotto*, F. Mason Perkins, $1.75 net. *Masters in Art*, Masaccio, 20 cents. *Fra Angelico*, Williamson, 50 cents net. *Fra Lippo Lippi*, Strutt, $2.50 net. *Botticelli*, Streeter, $1.75 net. *Italian Sculptors of the Renaissance*, Freeman, $3.00 net. *Donatello*, Balcarres, $2.00 net. *Leonardo da Vinci*, MacCurdy, $1.75 net. *Perugino*, Williamson, $1.75 net. *Michael Angelo*, Gower, $1.75 net. The same by Symonds, 2 vols. $4.00. *Verocchio*, Cruttwell, $2.00 net. *Raphael*, Monographs on artists, edited by Knackfuss, $1.50. *Titan*, Gronau, $2.00.

TRAVEL CLUB

Travel clubs should be provided with Baedeker's "Paris," latest edition. A large map of Paris and a pocket atlas of Paris and the vicinity may be had of the Book Store, Chautauqua, N. Y., for 80 cents each. Every member should do her best to contribute photographs, postcards, pictures in books, and any interesting Paris mementoes she may have to a general collection which should be on exhibition at each meeting.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reign of Francis I" (Duruy's "History of France").
2. *Art Talk* based on Hourticq's "Art in France," Part II, Chapter I.
3. *Paper.* "Literature in the Reign of Francis I" (Smith's "Spirit of French Leters," Chapter V).
4. *Readings* illustrative of number 3 (Smith, Chapter V).
5. *Description* of Fontainebleau and St. Germain-en-Laye (Baedeker).
6. *Book Review.* "The Two Dianas" by Alexander Dumas.
7. *Map Talk.* Buildings, changes, etc., in Paris in Francis I's reign.

SECOND WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of Henry II's Reign" (Duruy).
2. *Paper.* "What Calvin, Rabelais and Montaigne did for independent thinking and for democracy" (Smith; Faguet's "History of French Literature;" Duruy).
3. *Readings* from above authors (Smith; Warner "Library").

4. *Biographies* a) Catherine de Medici; b) Diane de Poitiers; c) Mary, Queen of Scots; d) Francis II; e) Coligny.
5. *Reading* from Marguerite of Navarre the younger's experiences (Smith, p. 117).
6. *Original Story.* Place, Paris; time of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; characters, the "Huguenot Lovers" of Millais' picture.

THIRD WEEK

1. *Paper.* "Catherine de Medici as a Builder."
2. *Story* of the Hôtel de Lamoignon and the Hôtel Carnavalet (Baedeker; Hare's "Paris;" Martin's "Stones of Paris").
3. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reign of Charles IX" (Duruy).
4. *Book Review.* Mérimée's "Chronicle of the Reign of Charles IX" or Balzac's "About Catherine de Medici."
5. *Art Talk* based on Hourticq, Part II, Chapter II.
6. *Reading* from 16th century poets (Smith, Chapter V).

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reign of Henry III."
2. *Book Review.* Stephens's "The Sword of Bussy."
3. *Discussions* as to which period of the history of Paris so far is most interesting and why.
4. *Quiz* on the position on the map of Paris of all buildings mentioned in the four articles of this series.
5. *Explanation* of the relationship of the House of Bourbon to the House of Valois-Orleans (Duruy).
6. *Reading.* "Lawyer Pathelin" (Smith, p. 195.)

REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS ON JANUARY READING

EUROPEAN RULERS. CHAPTER IV. WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS; ALBERT I, KING OF THE BELGIANS. THE RULERS OF THE LOW COUNTRIES.

1. State the likenesses between Holland and Belgium; 2. the differences. 3. Describe the government of Holland. 4. What has been Queen Emma's standing in Holland? 5. Relate some of the stories which throw light on Queen Wilhelmina's character. 6. What is the attitude of Holland toward Prince Henry? 7. Describe the palaces at The Hague and at Amsterdam. 8. Describe the make-up of the parliament. 9. What are the qualifications for the franchise? 10. What is the chief basis of the party divisions of Holland? 11. What has been the history of the United Netherlands? 12. What is the pedigree of the present king of Belgium? 13. What are his qualities? 14. What constitutional provisions were made by the Constitution of 1831? 15. How did it happen that Albert came to the throne? 16. What has been his education? 17. Describe the royal family. 18. What is the make-up of the Belgian parliament? 19. Describe the electorate. 20. What political agitation exists? 21. Speak of the Belgian foreign policy, especially the attitude toward Germany. 22. What has been the contribution of the Netherlands to world politics?

A READING JOURNEY IN PARIS. CHAPTER IV. "PARIS OF THE REFORMATION"

1. What sort of man was Francis I? 2. What was the condition of the country? 3. Who was Dolet? 4. How was the Pillory

built? 5. What did Francis I and Henry II do to the Louvre? 6. What are some of the dwellings erected by Francis I? 7. What are the chief churches built in Francis's reign? 8. When was the Maison aux Piliers rebuilt? 9. How was the Emperor Charles V entertained in Paris? 10. Why did the Reformation movement spread, and what are some of the features that marked it? 11. What were the circumstances of Henry II's death? 12. How did the Place Royale come into existence? 13. What was Catherine de Medici's influence? 14. How is Francis II best known? 15. Describe the massacre of St. Bartholomew. 16. What two monarchs of today are descended from Admiral Coligny? 17. What is left of the Hôtel de Soissons? 18. Where was the Palace of the Tuileries? 19. What has been the history of the Hôtel Carnavalet? 20. Of the Hôtel Lamoignon? 21. What sort of man was Henry III? 22. Why did he not build more? 23. What were the circumstances of his death and to whom did the crown go?

SEARCH QUESTIONS ON JANUARY READING

1. On what pages in Ogg's "Social Progress in Contemporary Europe" is the social legislation of Belgium and Holland discussed? 2. How did the House of Orange get its name?

1. Who were the "three boy kings?" 2. What book of Marguerite of Navarre is best known?

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON DECEMBER READINGS

1. Helvetia. 2. Nineteen whole; six half. 3. Monte Rosa.

1. Queen Elizabeth of England. 2. King John's ransom was to be a sum of money; and the cession of certain French lands. He returned to France, leaving his sons, the dukes of Anjou and Berry, as hostages for the payment of the ransom. The Duke of Anjou broke his parole and fled to Paris, whereupon John at once returned to England.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON "MORNINGS WITH MASTERS OF ART"

Chapter I. The Afterglow of Greece.

1. What Greek associations can we trace in Naples and its surrounding country? 2. What remains of Greek painting do we find in the Naples Museum? 3. Give an incident illustrating the fact that painting was to the Greeks the chief of the arts. 4. What qualities hold us spellbound as we study these graceful Greek sketches? 5. What opinion do we form of the early copyists whose Pompeiian wall paintings attempted to copy Greek masterpieces? 6. What paintings remind us of the famous Puvis de Chavannes? 7. What are the striking events portrayed in the mosaic the "Battle of Issus?" 8. How does the artist's genius enable him to make the scene which he portrays gravitate toward the center? 9. What do we mean by eye-paths? 10. How did the artist of the Battle of Issus make use of mental suggestion? 11. What part does *motive* play in the making of a great picture? 12. What may be said about the taste of the Roman owner of this picture? 13. How

may the location of the picture affect our feeling in regard to it? 14. Describe the famous Greek painting called the Aldobrandini Marriage. 15 Where is it and is it a copy? 16. How does the writer trace the eye-paths in this picture? 17. Show what lines are so emphasized as to give the picture light and shade and so rhythm. 18. How are we reminded of the close connection between the art of the poet and of the painter?

Chapter II. How Art Became Christian.

1. What pictures of Rome enter your mind as you approach the Eternal City? 2. What do we mean by Graeco-Roman art? 3. What are mosaics and how classified in general? 4. What are sectile mosaics? 5. How do they differ from tesselated mosaics? 6. What variation is known as Cosmatin work? 7. How far did the Greeks and Egyptians make use of mosaics? 8. What colors did the Romans make use of? 9. Describe the famous Pompeiian dog. 10. How did the Roman change from the Greek pictorial style to a more material one of his own? 11. Where are the first "mosaics of official Christianity?" 12. What two noticeable changes in this use of mosaic are very apparent? 13. Describe the general nature of the pattern. 14. In what respects is it a "feeble" beginning of Christian art? 15. What great interest has the church of Santa Pudenziana? 16. What reason seems to explain the remarkable change in mosaic art between Santa Costanza and Santa Pudenziana? 17. What beauties of Santa Maria Maggiore strike us at first sight? 18. How has the artist yielded to temptation? 19. What arrangement of mosaics do we find in the ceiling of the Oratory of St. John? 20. What does our author mean by "Interpretation of Structure?" 21. What new rule for the mosaic worker do we find expressed in the portico of San Venanzio? 22. What was the next step which we notice, and what great principle did it emphasize? 23. Name several churches in Rome with mosaic work of the twelfth century. 24. What church has a touch of 13th century work which gives a hint of coming changes?

Chapter III. The Bursting of the Bonds.

1. In what Italian city did art first awaken at the time of the Renaissance? 2. Is it possible to account for this supremacy of Florence? 3. To what extent was painting used in church decoration before the Renaissance? 4. In what form were the altar pictures placed? 5. What do we mean by balance in art? 6. Illustrate this idea from the principle of the steelyard. 7. What quality is a work of art apt to assume when it is adapted to something like architecture? 8. What should you say was the difference between symmetry and balance? 9. What two great characteristics of medieval painting are illustrated in the picture by Cimabue in the Academia of Florence? 10. Why is the madonna out of proportion to the other figures? 11. How does the "Rucellai Madonna" show the characteristics of the new art? 12. How does the artist's new point of view show his timidity? 13. Why are the figures on the hanging background painted without reference to the folds of the drapery?

Chapter IV. The First of the Moderns.

1. How does Giotto's name suggest his character? 2. How did his feeling for art differ essentially from that of Cimabue? 3. Give some examples of the way in which Giotto uses medieval

symbolism in his picture of the "Vow of Obedience." 4. How does Giotto show his growing sense of freedom in the "Vow of Poverty?" 5. What gives the Presentation in the Temple such charm to our modern eyes? 6. What features of The Flight into Egypt illustrate Giotto's careful observation of animal life and his acknowledged limitations? 7. How is his keenness of observation again shown in The Baptism of Christ? 8. What contrast does he bring out in the faces of the priests as compared with that of Judas? 9. How does the absence of Satan in nearly all of these pictures indicate the attitude of Giotto's mind? 10. How did Giotto make use of symbolism in his figure of envy? 11. How has Giotto used the force of suggestion in his Story of the Resurrection of St. John? 12. In what picture does Giotto show his marvelous power to represent the play of human emotions?

Chapter V. The Larger Vision.

1. What changes in painting do we find gradually taking place in the century which succeeded Giotto? 2. What are the chief elements in linear perspective? 3. How does aerial perspective differ from it? 4. Why did Giotto use chiefly linear perspective? 5. What substitute for aerial perspcctive did Masolino use effectively in his Feast of Herod? 6. How did this quality of her artists prove a limitation to most Italian art? 7. What are the few known facts of Masaccio's life? 8. How did he differ from Giotto in the multiplying of his figures? 9. What extraordinary gift did Masaccio show in his treatment of atmosphere? 10. Compare the Expulsion of Adam and Eve as treated by (a) Masolino; (b) Masaccio. 11. What human quality does Masaccio bring out in his S. Peter Baptizing the Pagans? 12. What might have been the effect on the painting of Italy if Masaccio had lived?

Chapter VI. The Protest of Faith.

1. What medieval characteristics do we find in the two great paintings of the Spanish Chapel? 2. Why does Orcagna represent earth and its people in a modern way and Paradise according to old traditions? 3. How old was Fra Angelico when Masaccio was painting in the Brancacci chapel? 4. How did Fra Angelico represent the Protest of Faith against the growing realism of art? 5. What features of his madonna in the Uffizi seem like the art of Cimabue? 6. What differences do you discover? 7. How do you explain the character of the baby? 8. In what respect was Fra Angelico a true artist? 9. What is he seemingly revealing by the Christ of San Marco? 10. What are the striking features of Fra Angelico's "Last Judgment?" 11. What evidence is there that the picture is not all his own work? 12. What are some of the rare qualities of his picture of the Annunciation in San Marco? 13. What tragedy attended his last days?

Chapter VII. The Revolt against the Church.

1. How was the "old order changing" at the time of Fra Angelico's death about 1455? 2. What are the principal facts in the life of Fra Filippo Lippi? 3. What were the conspicuous traits of Fra Lippo Lippi's character? 4. What impression does one get from his Annunciation in the Academy at Florence? 5. What change of quality do we detect in his Annunciation in the National Gallery at London? 6. Why was Fra Lippo's use of his wife for the madonna an outrage on the people of his time? 7. To what extent had the custom of introducing portraits into religious art prevailed? 8. How did Fra Filippo Lippi compare with Masaccio?

9. How did Fra Lippi's religious indifference help to introduce a secular spirit into Italian art?

Chapter VIII. The New Program and the Dead Faith.

1. What is George Eliot's definition of humanism? 2. To what inspiring circle did Botticelli find himself attracted? 3. What is the peculiarity of Botticelli's treatment of draperies? 4. What qualities of the Visit to the Magi convince us that Botticelli was a master draughtsman? 5. What fine abilities does he show in his drawing of heads on the Sistine ceiling? 6. What does our author mean when he says there is no prose in Botticelli's art—"Nothing that can be boiled down into horse sense?" 7. How did the Florentine way of expressing emotions in paintings by human beings influence Botticelli's treatment of Spring? How differently from a modern artist? 8. What two common temperaments do we find in the study of the appreciation of art? 9. What great leader dominated the thought of Florence in the closing years of Botticelli? 10. What serious purpose did Ghirlandajo contribute to Florentine art? 11. What was the incident of the long wall ridiculed by Michelangelo? 12. What were Ghirlandajo's real gifts? 13. What influence in Florentine art dwindled and failed to give any soul-stirring message under Ghirlandajo?

Chapter IX. The Contribution of Pisa.

1. Why did the revival of the art of sculpture in Italy take place at Pisa? 2. Who initiated this art in Pisa and what was his masterpiece? 3. Describe this structure. 4. What are some of the marked peculiarities of its sculptures and how are they to be explained? 5. Where is his enthusiasm and progress as a sculptor to be noted in Siena? 6. What striking decoration has his shrine of St. Dominic in Bologna? 7. How extensive was his influence? 8. What contrast do we find in his son, Giovanni? 9. Describe the sculptures at Orvieto doubtfully credited to him. 10. Who was the first important sculptor in Florence? 11. What were Italy's earliest examples of bronze doors? 12. What importance have the 12th century doors of Bonanus at Pisa? 13. What were some of the problems which faced Andrea Pisano in working out the baptistery doors at Florence? 14. Note some of the respects in which he did exceedingly well. 15. How important to art are beauty and realism?

Chapter X. Ghiberti, the Painter in Bronze.

1. What two artists competed for the later bronze doors in the Baptistery at Florence? 2. What were the conditions which the artists had to keep in mind? 3. Describe the main lines of the composition of Ghiberti's competitive panel. 4. Compare these with Brunelleschi's arrangement. 5. How long was Ghiberti occupied in this work? 6. What was its sequel and for how long? 7. What is referred to as Ghiberti's "hand" or sign manual? 8. What is the function of art as illustrated in Ghiberti's Story of the Crucifixion? 9. Why is this composition of Ghiberti's Crucifixion regarded as a masterpiece? 10. What two principles are contrasted in this panel and the adjacent one? 11. How did Ghiberti's style develop in the later doors? 12. What great secret caught by an earlier painter did Ghiberti appreciate and utilize? 13. Why should not a bronze worker attempt to compete with the art of the painter? 14. In spite of this principle, how did Ghiberti

after all develop his theme in masterly fashion? 15. What was Michelangelo's criticism of these doors?

Chapter XI. The New Science.

1. What relation in point of age did Donatello bear to Ghiberti? 2. What marked differences are easily noted between Donatello's St. George and Ghiberti's St. Stephen? 3. What other striking works of sculpture belong to Donatello's youth? 4. What interested Donatello in his study of St. John? 5. How can you account for his extraordinary statue of King David? 6. How is his study of character expressed in the sculpture of his third period? 7. What steadily growing possibilities does he show in his bronze panel of the Feast of Herod? 8. In what way is Donatello and not Ghiberti the spiritual ancestor of Michelangelo? 9. What was the character of Colleoni? Why did Venice erect his statue where she did? 10. What qualities of this statue make it a great work of art?

Chapter XII. Leonardo, the Magician of the Renaissance.

1. What distinction do we make between provincial ideas and genuine principles? 2. How is this illustrated in the case of Botticelli and of Leonardo? 3. What were the circumstances of Leonardo's early life? 4. What were the characteristics of the times in which he lived? 5. How was he dominated by his scientific tendencies? 6. How have art versus science perpetuated themselves in the memory of men? 7. What was the fate of his Battle of Anghiari? 8. What was the tragedy of his color attempts upon the "Last Supper?" 9. What strange weakness was a feature of his nature? 10. What impression did he produce upon his teacher? 11. What was Leonardo's attitude toward story telling in painting? 12. Describe the skilful working out of the triangle as the setting for a picture. 13. What interesting points do you notice in the Battle of Anghiari? 14. How did Leonardo's influence upon composition make itself felt in Florentine art and in that of another great master? 15. What new ideas of the supreme importance of line, light, shade, and color were introduced by Leonardo? 16. How are we affected by these things in art and by the different elements so highly developed in music? 17. What new and great qualities did Leonardo's art reveal in its study of human character? 18. Analyze his grouping of the characters in the Last Supper. 19. What are acknowledged to be the great qualities in the Mona Lisa? 20. In what respects is she not Leonardo's greatest creation? 21. How did Leonardo give to Christian art its "final enfranchisement?"

Chapter XIII. Umbria and Her Artist.

1. How does the location of Umbria indicate the nature of the town? 2. Who was Perugino and where is his well-known Crucifixion? 3. Indicate his chief qualities as an artist. 4. To what extent was Raphael influenced by him? 5. What figure was his first masterpiece? 6. What three madonnas are significant of Raphael's development at Florence under Leonardo? 7. In what does his Madonna of the Goldfinch in the Uffizi convey Raphael's ideal of perfection in the madonna? 8. How is Raphael's unique ability to perfect whatever he assimilates shown in his Madonna del Cardellino? 9. Compare the composition of his Madonna of the Chair with Botticelli's Madonna of the Magnificat. 10. Which of the two pictures has the nobler motive? 11. What is meant

by the ecclesiastical and the nature madonna? 12. What lofty view does Raphael attribute to his Sistine Madonna? 13. What gives to it its unique charm? 14. To what criticism does the Santa Barbara seem open? 15. What relation does this picture seem to bear to the Donna Velate?

Chapter XIV. Raphael in Rome.

1. How was Raphael influenced by his short sojourn in Florence? 2. With what new atmosphere did Rome surround him? 3. What varied opportunities were seemingly thrust in his way? 4. Compare Perugino's ceiling in the Stanze with Raphael's as a piece of decorative work. 5. Why does Raphael's story of the Fire in the Borgo seem unworthy of his powers? 6. What are the redeeming qualities of his fresco on Prudence, Force and Moderation? 7. Describe the Disputà. 8. What limitations are imposed upon a picture by its frame? 9. What did Raphael have to achieve in this picture of the School of Athens? 10. On the whole, how does the Medieval period compare with the Renaissance as between a decorative or a pictorial age? 11. Describe the three processes of a fresco. 12. How did this process prove a temptation to Raphael? 13. How was Raphael's Delivery of Peter from Prison affected by this fact? 14. Why was Giulio Romano unworthy of Raphael's confidence? 15. What was the effect of Raphael's attempt to follow certain of Michelangelo's great creations? 16. What great works did Raphael create even in the days of his less successful painting at Rome? 17. How did Raphael's attempt to do too many things illustrate the spirit of his age? 18. Looking backward, what do we feel was the influence for good exerted by Raphael upon the spirit of his time?

Chapter XV. Art in the School of Lorenzo and Savonarola.

1. What were the circumstances surrounding Michelangelo's family? 2. Who was Michelangelo's first teacher and by what change did he come under Lorenzo's notice? 3. Describe Michelangelo's surroundings at the Riccardi Palace. 4. What effect had Savonarola upon the Medici and upon Michelangelo himself? 5. What two famous works belong to the sculptor's earliest years? 6. What striking effect is produced by his Battle of the Centaurs? 7. What beautiful qualities does the sculptor infuse into his relief of the Madonna? 8. Compare his treatment of the tomb of St. Dominic with the work of Niccolo. 9. What "artistic" patronage awaited Michelangelo in Rome? 10. What characteristic of the times brought him into notice? 11. What were the peculiar difficulties of making a suitable composition for the Pietà? 12. Note some of Michelangelo's methods which made the work not only possible but not displeasing. 13. What remarkable power of mental vision had the sculptor? 14. What significance had the David? What period does it mark in Michelangelo's career?

Chapter XVI. The Great Pope, His Tomb and His Chapel.

1. Describe the character of Pope Julius II. 2. Why is Cellini hardly a reliable critic of Michelangelo? 3. What qualities drew pope and sculptor together? 4. How did Michelangelo express his first enthusiasm for the pope's tomb? 5. What caused the interruption of the work? 6. In what church is the sculptor's Moses to be seen? 7. What impression does this statue at first

make upon the observer? 8. What traits of the pope did the sculptor bestow upon this figure? 9. What final impression do you gain as you study it? 10. What was the possible purpose of the Bound Slave? 11. Compare this figure with that of David—which has the higher quality? 12. What relation had the work on the Sistine Chapel to the "reconciliation" of pope and sculptor? 13. Why did Michelangelo protest? 14. How far did the idea of specialization in art have any recognition at this time? 15. How does the Doni Madonna enforce the idea that Michelangelo was a sculptor? 16. What reasons were there for Michelangelo's unpopularity? 17. What surprising development in the field of foreshortening becomes noticeable at this time? 18. What problem did the Sistine Chapel present to Michelangelo? 19. What new application of an engineering principle did Michelangelo utilize in connection with his scaffold? 20. How did the sculptor show his mastery of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in his choice of figures for its adornment? 21. What mysterious subject do we find the chief note of the first panel? 22. Describe the panel separating the dry land and sea? 23. What part is played by the little figures introduced as attendants upon the Creator? 24. How do they suggest the awful power of the creation of Sun and Moon? 25. What striking qualities do you note in the figure of Man in the panel of his Creation? 26. What type of personality does the sculptor give to the Creator? 27. How does he interpret the Story of the Fall? 28. How was the pope's impatience to see the Chapel rewarded? 29. What efforts did Michelangelo's critics put forth to stay his hand? 30. In what attitude has he represented Zechariah and Joel? 31. Why has the figure of Daniel been credited to others? 32. What is Ezekiel represented as perceiving? 33. How is Jeremiah's attitude typical of his thought? 34. What beauty has the sculptor given to Isaiah? 35. What interpretation may be given of Jonah? 36. Which one of the Sibyls appeals to you with greatest force and why? 37. How does the writer sum up the greatest work of these sibylline figures? 38. What is the nature of the four unnamed decorative figures in corners of the chapel?

Chapter XVII. Art Transcendant.

1. How greatly did Michelangelo's later years differ from those of his youthful enthusiasm? 2. What type of men were the later Mediceans? 3. What masterful qualities did the painter show in his treatment of the Last Judgment? 4. What is true of its wonderful suggestiveness? 5. What was the real weakness which it betrayed? 6. How was Michelangelo affected by his relations to both Leo X and Clement VII? 7. What was the culmination of Michelangelo's work on the Medici tomb? 8. What conditions puzzle the beholder who looks upon the sculptures of these tombs? 9. What explanation has been offered for their extraordinary qualities? 10. What lofty view of life was the sculptor striving to make appreciated? 11. What was the closing note of Michelangelo's art?

Talk About Books

NONSENSE DIALOGUES. By Ellen E. Kenyon-Warner. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents net.

A pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled, so when one youngest reader joins another youngest reader in a dialogue there is a great deal more fun than if number one read all by himself and number two listened. Charming little conversations these are, too, with a delightful fillip to the imagination in each one.

CHRONICLES OF AVONLEA. By L. M. Montgomery. Boston: L: C. Page & Company. $1.25 net.

Charming, and full of delicate humor are these short-stories. Through them runs a thread of unity provided by the setting and by the occasional reappearance of characters—among them Anne—with whom the reader has made previous acquaintance. Anne's portrait in color makes an attractive frontispiece.

A MONTESSORI MOTHER. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.25; postage 10 cents.

To the mothers who have but a vague knowledge of a something wonderful that has emerged in Italy for the education of little children, and who have not had the time or the patience to read the longer and more formal books on the subject, Mrs. Fisher's volume comes as a happy enlightenment. The author had unusual opportunities for observing the Montessori method in Rome and she has had experience in applying it in this country. She is able, therefore, not only to answer questions as to details of technique but also as to the desirability of its use for American children. Self-education and self-dependence lie at the basis of the system, yet self becomes subordinated in the natural give and take of friendly, childish intercourse. The philosophy of the method, the apparatus required, the usefulness of its application to every day living, its element of training for parents are some of the points developed by Mrs. Fisher. The book is informing, entertaining and stimulating, a pleasure to the layman as well as to the teacher and the parent. The illustrations are numerous and helpful.

VALSERINE AND OTHER STORIES. By Marguerite Audoux. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.20 net.

Vivid vision and a power of sure and delicate description are the gifts of Mlle. Audoux shown in the group of word pictures which make up this slender volume as in the longer "Marie Claire" which made her reputation. In this collection even more than in the earlier offering these qualities do not seem sufficient to warrant the extravagant eulogy which has been lavished on this newcomer in the ranks of writers. Nevertheless she is welcome, for even an

isolated situation or incident gives an impulse to the imaginaiton when it is told with the simple directness which marks this writer's work. In this collection the name-tale, "Valserine" is a penetrating study of the mind of a smuggler's child, groping to understand facts which grown-up people are afraid to tell her, and driven to the verge of madness by the shock of learning of her father's execution. It is worth reading. The original French is included in this volume, giving opportunity for comparison which shows that the translation is done with discretion and intelligence.

MY PARISIAN YEAR. By Maude Annesley. New York: James Pott & Company. $2.50 net.

Pleasantly chatty and at the same time informing is "My Parisian Year," a volume which evidently is the result of not one but many years in the world's capital. The writer has all sorts of knowledge of French domestic life with its abandonment to parental affection, its unceasing war with the concierge, and its keen eye on the sou; she is wide-awake to all the street scenes with their "cast" of sellers, midinettes, and tourists; and she knows theaters and races as well as the simpler amusements which delight the complex Parisian. It is his human attitude toward it all that supplies the psychological interest inherent in the photograph.

THE KEYNOTE. By Alphonse de Chateaubriant. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.20 net.

This new title, "The Keynote," represents the original "Monsieur des Lourdines" which recently won the Prix Goncourt. This prize is offered by the academy founded by the late Edmond de Goncourt, one of the well-known literary brothers and collaborators, for the encouragement of aspiring writers and is given for the best imaginative work of any stated year. Chateaubriant is a young man whose previous undertakings have attracted little attention, but whose reputation has been made by this tale. If he supports it in his next offering by equal delicate workmanship and a more inevitable plot it may be considered established. The story narrates the anguish suffered by a father and mother of the provinces whose spoiled son brings them to financial ruin by his gay life in Paris. The mother dies of the shock. The father is a soul so gentle that he is unwilling to hurt any living thing, trains his dog to point mushrooms instead of game, and uses the voice of his violin to express his own dumb longings. It is fearful pressure of feeling that forces from him one outburst of rebuke. Even through that his yearning love shines clear and in the end it wins the son. So charming is the tale and so sympathetic the psychology that it seems almost cruel to cast a doubt on the lasting quality of the emotional young man's conversion. The strong emphasis on the parents' regret for the

loss of the family fortune and the far slighter emphasis on their grief for the degeneration of their son's character which had brought about such a result seem disproportionate to the trans-Atlantic mind which does not regard a sou dropped in an omnibus, to quote a recent writer on Paris, as "one of the greatest tragedies that can happen to a Frenchman." The translation is excellent, and in it the book loses little of the delicate detail which makes its charm.

THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA. By Harry W. VanDyke. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.00 net; postage 20 cents.

South America is a big country and the telling of its story calls for a big book. Mr. VanDyke has met the demand in a volume whose scope, accuracy and charm compel admiration. Written originally for a reading journey in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, the material there presented has been added to by an enlarged historical sketch of great value. Mr. VanDyke has made original researches whose results are embodied here and can be found nowhere else in English, while he has had access to the rich stores of the Pan American Union. Hon. John Barrett, Director-General of the Union, furnishes an appreciative and informing introduction. The book is handsomely produced with an elaborate cover, large, clear type, and some forty-odd tinted halftones which illustrate to the eye the vivid word pictures of the text. Each country has a spearate chapter, and the whole is made available by a careful index and enriched by a well-selected bibliography.

THE SPELL OF ENGLAND. By Julia deWolf Addison. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50 net.

The "Spell Series" has a most interesting addition in Julia deW. Addison's "Spell of England." Evidently spells are not confined to Italy or to France, as any true lover of England can testify. Anyone who can honestly say, as the author does, that there is not a town in England that is not worth a visit, is the one to follow the legend of King Arthur in Tintagel, and in Glastonbury, and to feel the pixies and fairies and gnomes gather in the shady groves. The reader is taken to those less advertised and more romantic spots like Baddesley Clinton and Harlich Castle, and to the valleys of the Severn and the Wye. Even the well known and much written about places acquire fresh interest when seen through the eyes of a traveler who has a genius for catching humor and romance and beauty. The paper, binding and print are excellent, and the fifty illustrations well chosen.

THE ART OF EDUCATION. By Ira Woods Howerth. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.00 net.

The twelve chapters of Professor Howerth's recent book on "The Art of Education" focus on the important subject of "interest."

They reduce education practically to a process of controlling and directing interest and give the most approved methods of doing these things. Differing from Prof. James, the author insists that all necessary work may be made interesting, and that teachers who fail to make schoolroom work attractive to children are lacking in skill. The explanation is added that any stages in the educational process which are in no way connected with the fortunes of the child cannot be made interesting, and should be removed. The art of education is to know how to bring the child into contact with those elements of his environment which shall arouse interest and lead to the activity required for the desired development. After a few dull chapters the reader finds himself in the midst of much material which may be used with profit by those of pedagogical bent.

THE ELEMENTS OF MUSICAL THEORY. A Music Text Book for Intermediate and High Schools. Arranged and compiled by Edward J. A. Zeiner. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents net.

This is a very well arranged and compact little work, admirably adapted for class and individual use. The insertion of blank music pages for the working out of the problems adds to its handiness, and the whole arrangement of the material is stimulating and suggestive. The chapter on Scale Formations is particularly clear and simple, though Mr. Zeiner would have made the relation of major and minor scales even more comprehensible if he had bracketed the sight-singing figures for the minor with those merely denoting the number of degrees (bottom of page 9).

QUARTETTES AND CHORUSES FOR MEN'S VOICES. Edited by George B. Hodge and Hubert P. Main. New York: Association Press. 40 cents, postage 5 cents additional.

Under the direction of George B. Hodge and Hubert P. Main, with the co-operation of the International Association Quartette, "Quartettes and Choruses for Men's Voices" has been compiled. The book includes many of the most popular selections from the repertoire of this famous Quartette. The arrangement of the book is after the manner of the usual miscellaneous collection and one finds football songs, engineers' songs, labor and patriotic songs, folk songs, as well as old popular songs strewn carelessly among some of our most beautiful and sacred hymns. Perhaps this follows the idea of keeping in close touch with one's religion at all times, but for convenience the editors would have done well to provide an adequate and intelligent classification of the material presented. The size is handy and the book is well bound in a dignified green cover with gold lettering.

THE ART OF THE BERLIN GALLERIES. By David C. Preyer, A.M. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. $2.00 net.

This is the twelfth volume in that excellent series, "The Art Galleries of Europe." Three preceding volumes have made the writer of this book known to us as a careful and fair minded student of history. "The distinction of the Berlin Gallery," we are told, "lies in its educational value. It possesses the widest range of men whose work is typical of schools and periods." Plainly, then, it is no easy task to write for such a gallery a critical guide that will prove to be useful both to the student and to the more casual sightseer. There is required a thorough knowledge of all artists and schools as well as a spirit of enjoyment easily communicating itself to others, for pictures are intended primarily for purposes of enjoyment and not of classification. Moreover, the results of this knowledge and enthusiasm have to be compressed into a portable volume of three hundred pages. Mr. Preyer has successfully accomplished what he endeavored to do. In the case of every artist mentioned he gives a succinct, critical statement indicating his relative position in the history of art. These statements are, with few exceptions, in accordance with the general opinion of the best critics. About fifty illustrations, well chosen and well reproduced, besides many bits of vivid and truthful descriptions, act as a stimulus to the memory and imagination of the reader.

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH. By Charles Dawbarn. New York: Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

Most illuminating is Mr. Dawbarn's analysis of "France and the French" as they appear in modern life. Social tendencies and society's moods, politics, education, the stage, and a dozen other themes of absorbing interest are developed with clarity, good-temper and discretion. The book is widely informing and at the same time excellent reading. Though light to the hand the unnecessary size calls for application of the smashing machine.

PARIS: AS SEEN AND DESCRIBED BY GREAT WRITERS. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $1.60.

Miss Singleton's wide reading has provided her with an admirable choice of selections descriptive of Paris—the old city, the modern city, and special buildings and sections. Famous authors—Hugo, Balzac, de Banville, Gautier, Thackeray, and Houssaye among them—are represented here. The arrangement is such that the book may be used as a guide, which makes it useful as well as instructive and pleasant.

SOUVENIR OF PARIS. By S. L. Bensusan. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 75 cents net.

Enriched by over thirty illustrations, a simplified street map and a

sufficient index this "Souvenir" has its use as a means of recognition of buildings and monuments as well as a purveyor of suggestions to the visitor of what buildings and monuments should be seen. Mr. Bensusan (the chapter on "Montmartre" proves that the author is 'Mr.') has written a readable and useful little book.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Hilaire Belloc. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

The brilliant biographer of St. Francis, Hilaire Belloc, has written a critique of the French Revolution in an unusual form. The personalities of the great leaders make vivid portraits,—Robespierre, the opponent not the maker of the Terror, Carnot the inflexible, Mirabeau the moderate and cautious, Marat the fanatic for democracy. Another quarter of the book is straight narrative for the uninitiated. The wars to 1794, managed by Dumouriez, Danton, Carnot, are described as to the student of strategy. From that point of view the author believes that one must look to comprehend the success of the wondrous upheaval which made real self-government soon possible in Europe. In the concluding portion on Christianity and the Revolution, Belloc earnestly argues that there has been no real war between the Church of Catholicism and the democratic spirit, and that the contest between them during the Great Strife would have been by no means inevitable if the church had then been really alive in France.

THE SOUL OF A TENOR. By W. J. Henderson. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.35 net.

The musical critic of the New York *Sun* has written in "The Soul of a Tenor" a novel provoking thought as well as interest. The plot relates the awakening to a realization of his responsibility to his art of an American tenor who is a magnificent technician swamped in the egotistic belief that the interpreter is greater than the creator. The arousing process is brought about by a love affair with a temperamental prima donna and is achieved at the expense of the man's fidelity to a wife who is immeasurably his superior. Of the characters this wife is the poorest in drawing, her distress at her husband's unfaithfulness being unnaturally minimized and her powers of forgiveness exaggerated to a superhuman degree. It is inevitable that the innocent must suffer for the guilty; the theory is pernicious that the innocent may justifiably be crucified in order that any individual may come to fuller expression of merely his artistic self. The best part of the book is the setting, the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, with its workers, its listeners, its interfering directors' wives, its would-be and its real critics, none of whom, the author insists, are portraits.

MASTER MARINERS. By John R. Spears. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 50 cents net.

A tale of heroes is this tribute to the men who have navigated the seas for profit or for adventure or for war. From Egyptian picture records through mediaeval manuscripts to modern newspaper "stories" the tale is one of individual skill and prowess, and as a resultant, the growth of commerce, of international relations, of inventions, of civilization. This volume is a welcome addition to the Home University Library series.

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TEACHERS' MANUAL OF BIOLOGY. By Maurice A. Bigelow. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents net.

Maurice A. Bigelow and Anna N. Bigelow have published in previous years "Applied Biology" and "Introduction to Biology" and the slender volume in hand is meant as a help to teachers who are using these books. The suggestions are of the most practical nature and embrace experiments, topics, bibliographies. It should be a highly useful book.

A REPORT ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN CHICAGO AND OTHER CITIES. By a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Public Education of the City Club of Chicago. Published by the City Club of Chicago. $1.50.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

THE MAGAZINE OF SYSTEM IN READING

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CHAUTAUQUA PRESS
PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, Managing Editor
Chautauqua, N. Y.
New York Office: 23 Union Square. Chicago Office: 801 Fine Arts Bldg.

Yearly Subscription, $2.00. Single Copies, 25c.

Entered September 9, 1904, at the postoffice at Chautauqua, New York, as second class matter, under Act of Congress, July 16, 1894.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1912 by Chautauqua Press, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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Henry IV

Louis XIII

Louis XIV

The Samaritaine

(*From an old print*)

Statue of Henry IV on the Pont Neuf. Madame Roland was born in the house on the right

House in which Victor Hugo lived in the Place des Vosges

This section of the Louvre was begun by Henry IV to connect the eastern end of the Louvre with the Tuileries. This is the entrance from the river-side to the Place du Carrousel

Procession of the League against Henry IV, in 1593

(*From an old print belonging to the City of Paris*)

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Vol. 69 JANUARY, 1913 No. 2

At Last a Parcels Post

If Congress at the last and intensely political session did not accomplish much—its tariff bills, which consumed the greater part of its time, failing to receive executive approval—it at any rate surpassed expectations in passing a measure establishing a parcels post in the United States. The measure is quite broad and liberal; it is much better than the bill which some of the leaders proposed as a compromise early in the session and which would have "experimentally" granted parcels post facilities to certain rural routes. The excellence of the act passed may be attributed to the efforts of the progressives in Congress as well as to the feeling among the others that, from the people's point of view, the long session would be discreditably barren without one constructive, popular piece of legislation.

The government's postal express business will not only cover in its ramifications all systems of transportation utilized by private express companies, but will be extended to more than a million miles of rural delivery and star-route service. It must be started by January 1.

Under the act all kinds of merchandise that can be safely transported are admitted to the parcels service. Products of farm, factory and garden are included. No article, however, must weigh more than eleven pounds or exceed seventy-two inches in bulk. Postage on parcels will be prepaid by affixing special stamps.

Omitting other technical details for the present, the questions of rates claims attention. Packages above four ounces are to be paid by the pound or fraction of a pound, and a zone system is established to govern the rates and avoid injustice. The following table shows how rates will vary with weight and distance:

	First Pound	Each Additional Pound	Eleven Pounds
Rural route and city delivery	.05	.01	.15
50 mile zone	.05	.03	.35
150 mile zone	.06	.04	.46
300 mile zone	.07	.05	.57
600 mile zone	.08	.06	.68
1000 mile zone	.09	.07	.79
1400 mile zone	.10	.09	1.00
1800 mile zone	.11	.10	1.11
Over 1800 miles	.12	.12	1.32

The establishment of the parcels post removes a grave anomaly in our postal service and supplies a need long felt by the people of every section. The fight has been long and stubborn, and the opposition has not been confined to special interests like the express companies and those directly or indirectly affiliated with them. Country merchants, country bankers, property owners in small towns and villages also resisted the parcels post proposal in the belief that it would further depopulate the rural communities and stimulate the cityward drift. They have feared the competition of the great mail-order houses of Chicago, New York and other centers.

In all probability these fears are largely groundless. Investigations carried on in Europe show that the parcels post has helped instead of injuring the rural communities. Our farmers' alliances have long studied the subject and their organs have generally advocated the parcels post. Considering the world's experience, it is safe to say that the common good has long demanded the parcels post in our country, and that its benefits to farmers and others, including country merchants, will outweigh, in the near future,

those disadvantages which the honest opponents of the act have been disposed to emphasize.

Nine Equal Suffrage States

The November elections had one result which will be as permanent as it was notable and, to many, surprising. The women equal-suffragists of the country "annexed" three, possibly four states, Michigan's vote being very close at this writing. That is, at least three of our states deliberately, after full discussion, voted to confer full suffrage upon their women. This required constitutional amendment, but the men did not hesitate.

The states in question were: Arizona, Kansas, Michigan and Oregon. The last-named state reversed a previous unfavorable verdict; in the others the question was presented for the first time.

The victory for women was so great that not even the "antis" or the conservative press ventured to belittle it. On one day the enfranchised women more than doubled their voting strength in the nation. There are now, it is estimated, about 1,200,000 voting women in the country, not counting those who have very limited school suffrage. It used to be said that only the Far West, where women are "scarce," was ready to give them votes. That notion has been exploded. Kansas is in the middle West, while Michigan is almost an eastern state. It is, too, a "great" and cosmopolitan state; it has not been classed with the "radical" states.

There are now nine woman-suffrage states in this Union. Wyoming led in her territorial days—in 1869. Colorado followed in 1893, Utah and Idaho in 1896. Since then progress has been rapid and almost wholesale.

In two states equal suffrage sustained defeat in 1912—Ohio and Wisconsin. In both of them the liquor element is powerful, and in both the German element is very strong. It is said that even among radical and progressive Germans

equal suffrage is not popular, the old-fashioned idea of the "housewife" still prevailing. Be this as it may, the defeat is not accepted as at all decisive. The voters will be given early opportunities of getting into line.

With nine suffrage states, the cause of the women is triumphant. The others will not hesitate long. To the average man nothing succeeds like success, and nothing is so convincing as an object lesson. Women are in politics to stay, and they will soon participate in national legislation and administration. Already they are doing jury duty. Naturally enough, they divide as men do, and there is no solid "woman vote." The full effects of equal suffrage will not manifest themselves in a decade, but that they will be important and profound no thoughtful student of social science can doubt.

Ohio's New Constitution

The rejection by the voters of Ohio of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of their state has been noted everywhere. It was, however, the only "radical" amendment which suffered defeat. Forty other propositions or amendments, submitted at the same time, were approved and ratified. This demonstrates again that men may be progressive in many directions without carrying their advanced views into their political attitude toward women.

In a previous issue* the principal and important amendments to the Ohio constitution were enumerated and summarized. It may be stated again, however, that, although Ohio is considered a moderate state, and one more eastern than western in her sympathies and outlook, the adoption of the forty amendments puts her definitely into the radical column. Her organic law has been thoroughly overhauled and made over.

It now includes provisions for the referendum and in-

*See August, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN, page 174.

itiative. If the voters will, they can have a controlling part in legislation. They can originate law and also pass on, and veto acts of legislature.

The new constitution confers large powers on the cities. It limits the power of the judiciary in respect of legislation and no act can be annulled unless all the judges but one of the highest court unite in holding it to be void.

Litigation is made more expeditious, and appeals are limited. In civil cases verdicts by three-fourths of the jury are authorized.

Capital punishment is abolished; injunctions in labor disputes are rigorously limited; the eight-hour day is established for all state employés.

The legislature is given ample power to protect labor and public health and morals. It may prescribe a minimum wage and regulate the hours of toil. It may restrict the freedom of contract and property in the interest of the general welfare.

The above specifications sufficiently indicate the value of the new constitution of Ohio. There can be no more striking illustration of the change that has in recent years come over the spirit of the American people. With or without new parties, under this or that local or national leadership, the march of the progressive cause is assured.

"Publicity" for the Organs of Publicity

A publicity act affecting all newspapers and periodicals of a general character has gone into effect. The law was not favored by the Post Office Department, although it is part of the Post Office appropriation act. It has been advocated by Mr. Bryan and other radicals as a preventive of certain abuses of the power of the popular press, and Congress evidently took the same view of the question.

It is frequently charged that great journals professing to serve the public, or at least to be impartial and honest

organs of publicity, really represent certain special interests and privileged groups; that they color news, misrepresent issues and public men, and even suppress important facts. This, of course, is an indictment which no great newspaper admits, but many believe it to be true and—as we have shown recently—for this reason advocate public or endowed journals. Pending such reform in journalism, which may be very long indeed in coming, the new act, it is thought by its friends, may "unwork" certain interests and do away with deception and pretence. It must be granted that not all lovers of truth and fairness expect much benefit from the new act; it is too superficial and can be easily circumvented. Again, there are radicals who disbelieve in any regulation of the press by means of Post Office censorship. To these, the new law is "a remedy worse than the disease." It is quite probable that it will accomplish little or nothing. The Post Office promised to enforce it with vigor and good faith, assuming it to be constitutional.

The provisions of the act are as follows:

> Publishers shall file on the first day of October and April of each year both with the Postmaster General and with the local postmaster, under penalty of denial of the use of the mails, a sworn return of the names and addresses of the owner, publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager of all newspapers and periodicals, with the exception of religious, fraternal, temperance and scientific publications. Also, when a corporation, the names of the holders of more than 1 per cent of the stocks, bonds or other securities must be given, and in the case of daily newspapers a statement of the average paid circulation for the preceding six months.
>
> All editorial or other reading matter appearing in a newspaper or magazine for the publication of which pay is accepted or promised, must be marked "advertisement."

There may be nothing really drastic or objectionable in these provisions. The "publicity" they require is not intrinsically unreasonable. But is it proper to use the mail service for social and political purposes? Is exclusion from the mails a proper penalty for failure to comply with the requirements of the act? Is the law valid?

The act will affect thousands of weeklies and monthlies

that have never done anything wrong. It is, of course, directed only against certain special organs and the interests behind them. Cannot the regulation be confined to these?

"Syndicalism," the New Labor Force

What is "syndicalism"—a term relatively new in this country? What does it represent or imply? France originated it, and at first it simply was synonymous with trade unionism. It soon acquired a different and sinister meaning. Syndicalism was not trade unionism but a particular form of trade unionism. It repudiated, on the one hand, the "slow," conservative, traditional methods of the unions which are content to work for the improvement of the conditions of labor, for higher wages, shorter workdays, just accident compensation, etc., and, it rejected, on the other hand, "political action" or trust and dependence on parliamentary methods. It "had no use" for elections, balloting, labor parties, bills, governmental promises. This it said, was even more idle and wasteful than orthodox trade unionism, because it raised false hopes and misled clever and ambitious men who might otherwise "do something."

Sydicalism developed its own methods as well as its own ideas. It reverted to the platform of the anarchistic-communistic "red" International led by Bakounine, the Russian terrorist. It declared for "direct action," for constant warfare on the capitalistic system, for general strikes and local strikes at times most inconvenient to employers. It accepted the "industrial form of organization," rather than the craft or trade form. It classified the industries of the country in certain ways and proclaimed its aim and object to be the capture of one industry after another, without compensation to the present owners. The industries thus captured are to be controlled and carried on for the benefit of the workers engaged in them.

In this country syndicalism is represented by the or-

ganization called The Industrial Workers of the World. Its membership is not large as yet, but it is said to be growing. Some of its leaders were active in the Lawrence textile strike, which ended, however, in a compromise. Perhaps the philosophy and attitude of these leaders may be best indicated by a characteristic quotation from the speech of one of them. It runs as follows:

> Fellow workers, you want an eight hour day? Well, take it, and when you come back the next morning tell your master you were on strike four hours yesterday. You want to get possession of the instruments of production? You are in possession already—all you have to do is to declare that you own the factory in which you work. If the master protests, lock him out. You say you don't get the full product for your toil. Get it, do only as much work as you're paid for and go slow the rest of the time. You say the machinery ruins your health? Ruin the machinery for a while. You say you are treated like dirt? Put some dirt into the product.

A general organizer of the Industrial Workers is quoted as saying:

> There is but one bargain which the I.W.W. will make with the employing class—complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers. That is revolution. I know it is; but revolution is our motto. Just how we will accomplish it depends largely upon circumstances. We do not advocate the use of dynamite or the throwing of brickbats. There is bound to be violence somewhere, some time. A certain amount of bloodshed, a few deaths, are unavoidable incidents to all revolutionary movements. We must take what we want in the quickest, easiest way. The way depends on our strength.

Syndicalism now has its philosophers, its sociologists, its interpreters of history. It claims that "conscious minorities" rather than inert majorities have rights. It holds that industrial democracy is as impossible under socialism, with its elaborate science of majority rule and bureaucratic government, as it is under capitalism or individualism. In practice syndicalism means hostility to employers, hostility to conciliation and arbitration, hostility to all gospels of peace and adjustment. It preaches class war and strikes at "the enemy" on every occasion.

Socialism as well as trade unionism of the moderate and familiar type vigorously opposes syndicalism. To the average man syndicalism stands for nothing save destruc-

tion, spoliation and confiscation. At San Diego, California, a vigilante society was organized to drive the syndicalists out of the city and prevent them from holding meetings. Similar action has been reported from New England cities. In the name of free speech and law, protests have, however, been raised against lawless action against the syndicalists. If citizens who profess to believe in law and order adopt anarchical methods, it has been well said, wherein is their superiority to the syndicalists? And how can civilization protect itself against revolution if it shows itself hypocritical and cowardly? The way to fight syndicalism is to permit it to operate within the law, but not beyond it, to invoke legal agencies against it and punish its adherents for actual breaches of the law. This policy must, of course, prevail, since mob rule and lynching would only add fuel to the flame and make hosts of converts for syndicalism among workers now indifferent or antagonistic to it.

From the more scientific or philosophical point of view, the way to fight syndicalism and all other revolutionary "isms" is to encourage and promote co-operation and profit-sharing. Labor and capital are partners in industry, and the more direct and formal their partnership, the better for both, and for peace and social progress. Labor should have a voice in the management of industry. It should have a sense of proprietorship where it now has a sense of "wage slavery." In England even extreme tories are now advocating "labor copartnership," as they call it, as the only real remedy for strikes and crises, for the wastes and miseries of industrial warfare.

The Socialists as a Parliamentary Party

In connection with the question of syndicalism above discussed, a resolution adopted by the Socialist party of the United States at its last annual convention assumes unusual significance. There was a time when socialism was regarded by everybody as a revolutionary doctrine or movement. The

founders of what is called "scientific socialism" were revolutionists. The conversion of the party to pacific, parliamentary, evolutionary methods has been a gradual process. There are still militant groups that are bitter in denunciation of this "taming" of the party, but the drift is against them everywhere. Socialists are taking part in ordinary politics and sending men to parliaments and legislatures, like the "bourgeois" parties. This cannot fail to affect their whole policy and strategy, and even their habits of thought.

The resolution above referred to, which becomes part of the constitution of the American Socialists, is as follows:

> Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage, or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class, to aid in its emancipation, shall be expelled from membership of the party. Political action shall be construed to mean participation in elections for public office and practical legislative and administrative work along the lines of the socialist party platform.

This definitely makes a parliamentary party of the Socialists. It is not only forbidden to advocate crime and violence, but it is made an offence against party discipline to oppose ordinary and conventional political action.

It is true that the convention refused to condemn any form of trade unionism or of labor organization. It wished to remain neutral as between conservative labor organizations and "Industrial Workers" not committed to anarchistic methods. But this does not detract from the value of the anti-violence and anti-crime resolution.

We have discussed on several occasions the rapid growth of socialism in the United States, and the successes of the party in municipal and other elections. This progress has alarmed other parties, but it is apparent that socialism, in gaining ground at the expense of the moderate and liberal parties, in turn yields to the spirit of moderation and rational opportunism. It makes concessions while demanding them. It is becoming Americanized without fully realizing it.

These facts emphasize the illegality and absurdity of a

decision by Judge Hanford of Seattle, a federal judge, that it is "fraud" for a socialist who does not admire American institutions to swear, in applying for naturalization papers, that he is "attached to the American constitution," and that therefore the papers of such a person may be revoked or cancelled. This view has aroused criticism, and even the Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham, has condemned it. A foreigner who wishes to be naturalized here must declare himself "attached to the constitution," but what does this mean? That he sees no faults in it, that he wishes no change in it? Such a view would be senseless. Many Americans are severe critics of their constitution and advocates of radical changes, political and economic. If native citizens can be single taxers, socialists, insurgents, radical progressives without treason, why cannot aliens hold such views while applying for naturalization? To accept the constitution, swear to abide by it, and agree to advocate no change save through amendment and legitimate means, is all that law, reason and fairness can ask of aliens.

The Socialist Vote in the United States

A phenomenon of much interest or concern is the extraordinary growth of the Socialist vote in this country. In 1908 Eugene Debs, as candidate for President, polled 420,000 votes, and that figure represented a large gain. Last November Mr. Debs ran again for President, and he doubled, or more than doubled, the Socialist vote. It will soon reach the million mark. And what is most significant is the fact that the remarkable accession of strength occurred in a year which saw the formation of the Progressive Party and the Roosevelt campaign. "You see," say anti-Rooseveltians, "the Progressives did not check the socialist tide." But Colonel Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, admits that if Mr. Roosevelt had not run, Debs would have had 500,000 more votes than he obtained; in other words, many radicals who voted for the Progressive ticket and platform would, if

no such alternate had been presented, have voted for the Socialist ticket, so intense is their dissatisfaction with existing conditions.

With a million votes to back it on election day, American Socialism is a great force even as things stand now. It is true that the Socialists suffered local defeats and reverses; they had lost Milwaukee; they have lost the Wisconsin district which Mr. Berger represented in Congress; they have lost elsewhere in the course of the year. But even if these losses were not—as they are, by the way—offset by local gains, they would count for little. The steady, rapid growth of Socialism is not affected by them.

What does this growth mean? Socialism is no longer alien; it is no longer theoretical; it is no longer negligible. The "great" parties must study it and explain the movement. The Progressive party may, as some predict, cease to exist; most of its adherents may rejoin the older parties in order to reform them from within. But the Socialist party cannot be absorbed by the others, for they can never become radical enough to satisfy the Socialists, even though the latter are more opportunist and practical than formerly.

The same causes that produce Socialism in America produce what is called "socialist legislation" in state and nation. Our situation is still very different from that of Europe, but it is not so radically different as to warrant neglect of European experiments and reform methods. "Let alone" is no longer an American doctrine that naturally arises from our material and political conditions. We still have abundant resources and opportunities, but we also have poverty, slums, unemployment, sweating, child labor, wages and hours that are sadly out of touch with the American standard of living.

Trades Unions and Social Radicalism

The growth of socialism, on the one hand, and of syndicalism (the nature and significance of which are ex-

plained in another article in this issue) on the other are gradually creating a critical situation for trade unionism of the conservative or moderate type. The trades unions are still gaining members everywhere, and new elements are still being brought into the movement. But strength does not lie in numbers alone. The trades unions are being assailed by socialism on one side and by revolutionary syndicalism on the other.

In the United States socialism is not openly fighting the trade union movement; its policy is rather that of "pacific penetration." The socialists are entering the unions and seeking to influence their policies from within. They have fought certain union leaders (like Mr. Samuel Gompers) and trade union ideas and methods. The socialist press, for example, argued that trade-unionism inevitably leads to outrages of the McNamara kind, because its futile effort to better labor conditions under the "capitalistic system" begets despair and violence, while socialism would by legal and political action reorganize the whole industrial system, thus securing for labor its full and proper reward. This sort of warfare causes antagonism and bitterness; still, on the whole, socialism is very friendly to the labor movement and to the unionists as a class.

Syndicalism is a new phenomenon in the United States. It is repudiated by the great majority of our unions and labor leaders. Not so, however, in England and France. In Europe generally syndicalism is most aggressive and confident. The French Grand Federation of Labor, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution affirming the independence and autonomy of the "proletariat" organizations and repudiating political action, whether in alliance with the socialist groups or otherwise. In the speeches delivered in support of this resolution it was asserted that parliamentary socialism had done nothing for labor—had, indeed, retarded the progress of labor's cause. Speaker after speaker protested against the rôle played in the labor movement by men who

were not workmen, but *bourgeois* (lawyers, writers, physicians, capitalists), and who could never sympathize with the idea of a class struggle for the control of industry and government by the toilers. All this has seriously disturbed the political socialists; whether it will make them more moderate or more radical, remains to be seen.

In England the Trades Union Congress this year discussed and condemned syndicalism through the medium of a resolution defending political action by labor. This was indirect, but none the less emphatic. The Congress was distinctly socialistic in its tone. It adopted a resolution for the immediate naturalization of railroads and mines. Its president, Mr. Thorne, a Labor member of parliament, outlined a full socialistic program. The sentiment was, too, that labor must act independently and be represented in politics by men who are themselves workers. Nevertheless, there was little in common between this attitude and that of the French federation of labor unions, which is almost wholly led by revolutionary syndicalists.

At the same time it must be recognized that syndicalism is growing even in Great Britain. It did not lack vigorous defenders at the Trade Union Congress. The demand for "direct action" is heard more and more in labor circles. It reflects distrust in legislation and politics. By direct action is meant general strikes, assaults on property, boycotting and constant warfare on capital. And, strangely enough, this movement cöexists with another, quieter one, which is directed against strikes and mere harrying of capital. In England the failure of the great dockers' strike has led several trade union leaders to declare themeslves against the whole policy of strikes, and in favor of amelioration of labor's condition by legislation. To the syndicalists such admissions as these are "grist to the mill." They say that "ordinary" strikes fail, not strikes inspired by revolutionary class-consciousness. The next few years may witness great changes in the international labor movement.

Notes

THE PLAYGROUND PROBLEM IN NEW YORK

Mabel E. Macomber

President of the City Improvement League of New York

THE City Playground League in its campaign of education has found an almost universal *belief* in playgrounds, yet an almost universal ignorance of playground supervision. While extension of the system until each child in the city shall have access to a playground must be a difficult task in congested New York, yet this would be simplicity itself, comparatively, were the question settled as to just which methods of supervision should be used, or by whom the system or systems would be best controlled. Some would place all playgrounds under the Department of Education. In some cities this has been the best plan. But the New York Department of Education has already almost more than it can handle in its vast system of class instruction. Yet the child must have real play to supplement his school education. The cry is "Keep the children off the streets." Yet the boy must have a substitute for the thrill he gets by his hair-breadth escapes while playing tag in a crowded thoroughfare. The daring and the initiative of primitive man, and the social instinct must be developed; and in the city we must not let those impulses lead the children to the lot, the alley or the dark stairs. We must provide them with attractive playgrounds that shall take the place of the old-fashioned back yard, with the mother at the window.

We are confronting the problem of a new education. New York with its congestion must study its own needs, and do so especially from the point of view of child character. The finest equipment is worse than wasted if placed at the disposal of children, unsupervised by experts in child character. Extension of playgrounds is occupying the atten-

tion of many societies, yet the greater question of administration is neglected.

Madame Montessori has shown how well-chosen playthings may be given for self-education. So the playground where children, large and small, may play together is a miniature world where all kinds of characters may learn to understand each other.

To achieve this end, however, playground supervision must be made an established branch of pedagogy. Until this is done and all playground directors are required to have a normal training covering the theories of Froebel and Montessori and other educators, with supplementary instruction in correlated subjects, as well as practical training on a model ground, a course at least as comprehensive as that for trained nurses and teachers, the immense sums spent in the name of playgrounds will not result as they should in a noticeable increase in the sturdiness of our citizens in body, mind, and character. Raising the standard of playground efficiency means raising the standard of citizenship. Holding this belief ardently the City Playground League of New York, one of the affiliated clubs of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, offered the following resolution at the October, 1912, meeting of the Federation:

Whereas, it is universally agreed that every city child should have access to a well supervised playground, and

Whereas, the playground system should be developed as a special branch of education, which development means a large and complex problem in the great city of New York, therefore be it

Resolved, that the City Federation of Women's Clubs add to their standing committees a committee on playgrounds; this committee to have for its object, first: the raising of the standard of efficiency in playground supervision in all the boroughs of New York City. and second: the extension of the playground system.

The resolution was passed, and now, with the large body of women of this Federation committed to the intelligent furtherance of playground work through their representatives it is expected that the movement for suitable supervision will make prompt advance.

Christian X of Denmark and his Family

Four Kings at the funeral of Frederick VIII of Denmark:—Christian X, Haakon VII, George I, Gustaf V

Dowager Queen Sophia of Sweden and her Children and Grandchildren

Four Generations of the Swedish Royal House

.The Crown Prince of Sweden and his Family

.The Late Frederick VIII of Denmark and his Family

Haakon VII and Family

Grand Duchess Anastasia and her children—Queen Alexandrine of Denmark, Grand Duke Frederick Franz IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Crown Prince Cecilie Germany—and Grandchildren

Royal Palace, Copenhagen

Royal Palace, Stockholm

Parliament Building, Christiania

Parliament Building, Stockholm

Fredensborg Palace, where summer reunions of the family of Christian IX were held

Royal Palace, Christiania

Trondhjem Cathedral

Roskilde Cathedral. Burial Place of the Danish Monarchs

Christian X of Denmark; Gustav V of Sweden; Haakon VII of Norway

DEMOCRATIC MONARCHY

Arthur E. Bestor

THE Scandinavian monarchies furnish many elements of great popular interest. There are romantic associations connected with the Vikings who first discovered America, and the Danes who ravaged the shores of Britain and France, furnished King Canute to England, and in the thirteenth century had the most powerful realm in northern Europe. Denmark, with a mile of seaboard and a population of 178 for every square mile of land, has after Great Britain the most wealth per capita in Europe. Sweden, with an area equal to France or Germany and a population of five and a half millions, is one of the most progressive countries of the north. Norway, a land 1,100 miles long, one-third of which is within the Arctic Circle, is 75 per cent unproductive and only 3.5 per cent under cultivation, with a population of 11.2 to the square mile. The northern capitals—Copenhagen, Stockholm and Christiania—are among the most beautiful cities in Europe—clean, delightful for situation, modern. In all these Scandinavian countries the greater part of the population is native born, education is

*Previous instalments of this series are "William II, the German Kaiser," in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for September, 1912; "Armand Fallières, the French President," in the October number; "Ludwig Forrer, the Swiss President," in the November issue; "Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands; Albert I, King of the Belgians," in the December magazine.

free and compulsory, illiteracy is practically unknown, and service in the army is universal. In their systems of government they are much alike for ultimate authority is centered in Parliament and monarchy is a popular and democratic institution. And, finally, these monarchs have been only a few years upon the throne: Haakon VII, now a man of forty, since 1905; Gustaf V, a man of fifty-four, since 1907; Christian X, a man of forty-two, since May, 1912.

The most remarkable royal family of the latter half of the nineteenth century was certainly that of Denmark. The story of King Christian IX reads like a romance. Born a minor German prince and living for the first thirty-four years of his life in obscurity, he died at the age of eighty-eight, after forty-three years upon the throne, "the father-in-law of Europe." For four centuries the House of Oldenburg had furnished the kings for the Danish throne but with the sixteenth king, Frederick VII, the male line became extinct in 1863. When it became evident that there would be no direct heir to the throne the Great Powers, in the Treaty of London, May 8, 1852, taking into consideration the relation of Denmark to the other powers of Europe, made over the succession to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sönderburg-Glücksburg, because of his marriage to Louise of Hesse Cassel, a niece of the reigning monarch. This settlement was accepted by the Danish Diet by a law passed July 31, 1853. By this arrangement Christian, who had lived with his wife in a small house on Amalia Street in Copenhagen, where his wife and daughters did their own work and made their own clothes, became the heir to the Danish throne. The oldest daughter, Alexandra, was married to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Marie Dagmar became the wife of the Czar, Alexander III; William at seventeen years of age was placed by the powers upon the Greek throne as George I; and in 1905, the Norwegians elected a grandson of Christian, Prince Charles, as their king, who reigns as Haakon VII.

Many of the members of this royal family used to gather every summer in one of the ugliest but one of the most interesting palaces in the world, Fredensborg, and here men and women who were carrying some of the heaviest burdens used to enjoy themselves for the time being free from those cares. When it is remembered that Christian has at present sixty-three living descendants, five in the first generation, twenty-six in the second and thirty-two in the third, it will be realized that a rather large famliy might be gathered. The thirty-two royal cousins in Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, London and Athens are all great grandchildren of Christian.

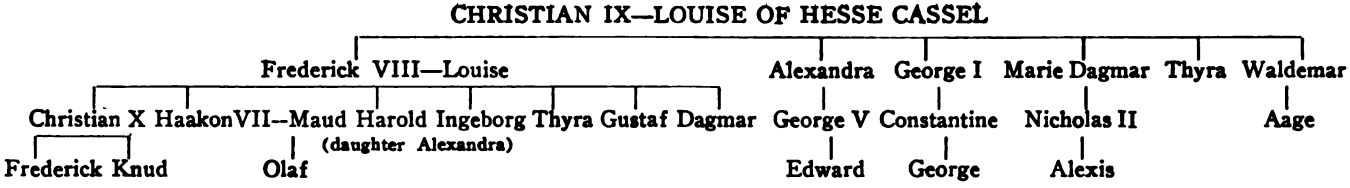
So great was his popularity in the later years of his life that it is sometimes forgotten that Christian IX came to the throne suspected and feared. Nevertheless, by his alliances and by a consistent policy he came to be highly regarded by his own people and by the people of Europe. Democratic in his tastes he yet felt definitely opposed to parliamentarism and insisted upon his right to choose his own ministers. There was a long struggle over the matter and provisional budgets had to be passed upon royal order. There was growing opposition to the fortification of Copenhagen upon which $13,000,000 was expended but the king insisted upon retaining his conservative ministry. Finally, in 1901, only five supporters of the Government were returned to the lower house of Parliament and Christian then gave up the conflict and appointed a Liberal ministry which could receive the support of the parliamentary majority. During this whole struggle, however, Christian himself never lost his popularity.

His son, Frederick VIII, succeeded him in 1906, a man over sixty-three years of age and of more modern views than his father. He had married Louise, the only daughter of Charles XV of Sweden and Norway, who brought with her a large private fortune. Like his father, simple in his tastes and bearing, he went about the capital

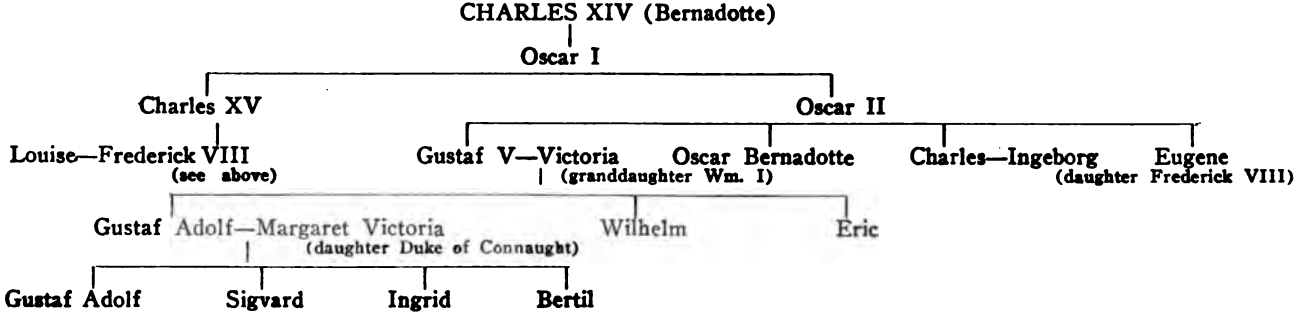
unattended, with no outward sign of being different in rank from his fellow citizens. He hailed on the streets many who had been in his regiment in earlier days, as his memory for names and faces was remarkable. Mr. Jacob Riis tells of being asked with Mrs. Riis to dine with Frederick and his family when he was crown prince. They were greeted by the crown princess who said, "It is very good of you to come out to us," to which Mr. Riis made reply, striving to recollect the right words in the Danish language which he had not spoken for many years, "How very respectable of you to ask us." The crown princess struggled for a moment and then with her husband laughed outright.

We were in Denmark last spring within two weeks of the tragic death of Frederick VIII in Hamburg. He was returning from the Riviera with his family, and, in accordance with his custom, he was walking alone at night. Someone saw him stagger and proffered assistance which he declined, and started off again only to fall to the street, dead. There was nothing to show who he was and his body was taken to the public morgue where it remained for three hours before being identified. In the old Cathedral Church at Roskilde, the burial place of the Danish monarchs since 987, the wreaths from all the rulers of Europe were still fresh and beautiful when we visited the burial chapel.

Christian X, the newest king in Europe, is an all-round athlete, well trained for his position, popular with his people. On the famous pillar in Roskilde upon which is marked the height of many royal personages his mark is only overtopped by that of Peter the Great. Christian was born September 26, 1870, and in 1898 he was married to Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a sister of Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany and a niece of Prince Henry of the Netherlands. When they returned from their wedding journey the people of Jutland, not having a royal residence in that part of the kingdom, built them a house which they use for some por-



Christian IX has 63 living descendents, 5 in the first generation, 26 in the second, and 32 in the third.
The line of Frederick VIII is here given complete, in other lines after the first generation only the oldest sons.



tion of each year. They have two sons, Frederick—for 'Christian' and 'Frederick' have alternated in the Danish royal house since 1513—the crown prince, thirteen years of age, and Knud, twelve years of age. The civil list of the Danish king is $270,000 (1,000,000 kroner), and there is also an allowance for the heir apparent of $32,400 (120,000 kroner). The executive power is in the hands of the king who has a responsible ministry, individually and collectively responsible for their acts. The legislative power is in the hands of the Diet acting with the sovereign.

The constitution of Denmark was promulgated in 1866 but was really a revision of a document of 1849. The responsibility of ministers, however, to the Parliament was not conceded until 1901 after a struggle already discussed. The Danish Parliament (Rigsdag) consists of a Senate or Upper House (Landsthing) and a House of Representatives or Lower House (Folkething). The Upper House has sixty-six members of which twelve are nominated for life by the Crown, and the other fifty-four members elected indirectly for eight years by electoral bodies composed of the large tax payers. The only requirements of eligibility are an age of twenty-five years and a residence in the district in which the member is elected. The last election of 1905 resulted in the following party composition of the house: Right 31, Free Conservative 6, Left 20, Radical Left 4, Socialist 4, Independent 1.

The Lower House consists of 114 members elected for three years upon a universal suffrage, there being a member for each 16,000 of population. Voters must be male citizens thirty years old who have lived for one year in the electoral district, but the eligibility for membership in the body is only an age of twenty-five years. An election of 1910 resulted in the return of 57 members of the Left, 20 Radical Left, 24 Socialists, and 13 Right. The two chambers have the same powers, except that money bills must be submitted first to the Lower House, and that the Upper House appoints from

its own number every four years justices who, with the ordinary members of the High Court of Justice, constitute a tribunal for the trying of parliamentary impeachments. Members of Parliament receive a salary of $2.70 (10 kroner) per day, including Sundays and holidays, during the first six months of the session and thereafter $1.62 (6 kroner) per day. Members receive free second-class passes on the railroads, and traveling expenses to and from Copenhagen at the beginning and end of the session. There has been much agitation for lowering the voting age from thirty to twenty-five years and the extension of the franchise to women, and such a measure actually passed the Lower House in 1910.

Gustaf V, King of Sweden, is the great grandson of that French country notary who enlisted as a private in a regiment of marines, rose to distinction in the armies of Napoleon to become Marshal Bernadotte, and ended his life as King of Sweden and the founder of a new royal line. Oscar II, father of the present king, was often called the most enlightened monarch in Europe. As a referee in international disputes his aid was frequently sought. He went into the navy, as he was a second son and was not expected to come to the throne, as were George V of England and Haakon VII of Norway. He was a most versatile man—a musician of real skill, a poet whose verses were translated into all of the modern European languages, a composer of songs used throughout his realm, one of the best orators of his day, a linguist who read and wrote eight languages and spoke five, and a writer of history, dramas and essays. A patron of the arts and sciences, he was especially interested in the explorations of Andrée and Nansen, and out of his private purse had much to do with financing the journeys of Sven Hedin in the Far East. Oscar was highly regarded in Norway notwithstanding the difficulties which led to the separation from Sweden, and

when he died the usual celebrations in connection with the awarding of the Nobel prizes at Christiana were forbidden and he was sincerely mourned in Norway as in his own realm. His queen, Sophia, is a daughter of the Duke of Nassau, a very religious woman who has circulated translations of Moody's sermons in Sweden, and has always been very much given to religious and charitable enterprises. The second son, Oscar Bernadotte, renounced all right to the throne in order to marry a Swedish noblewoman, and like his mother is interested in philanthropic work. The third son, Charles, is a soldier and married to Princess Ingeborg, sister of Christian X and Haakon VII. The fourth son, Eugene, spent four years in the Latin quarter in Paris and is one of the most distinguished artists of Sweden.

Gustaf V, the present king, was born in June 16, 1858, and succeeded to the throne in 1907. He has always suffered somewhat because of comparison with his brilliant father. He was thoroughly disliked in Norway because of his insistence upon the maintenance of the Union. Being somewhat reserved in manner and serious minded, he has always seemed to be aristocratic and reactionary, though really he is doubtless more interested in the people than was his father. His intimates have usually been men of business, and he has chosen them without reference to their social position or noble titles. Like all the northern rulers he is interested in out-door sports, enjoys hunting, and is a fine tennis player who has often won prizes in open tournaments. He is not, however, of a robust constitution and he is said to suffer considerably from neuralgia. On three different occasions during the life of his father he was regent and thereby gained experience which he could not otherwise have secured. When he ascended the throne he chose as his motto: "With the People for the Fatherland." Much to the consternation of his ministers he refused to have a formal coronation because of the expense involved.

He has shown himself a man of energy, of liberal ideas, a patron of the arts and an enlightened ruler.

In 1881 Gustaf was married to Princess Victoria of Baden, granddaughter of the Emperor William I of Germany. Because of the state of her health she is compelled to spend a considerable time in the south of Europe and her duties are often performed by the Crown Princess. The king and queen have three children, Gustaf Adolf, the Crown Prince, thirty years of age; William, twenty-eight, who is married to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, daughter of Grand Duke Paul, an uncle of the Czar; and Eric, twenty-three. The Crown Prince, who is Duke of Scania, is a charming young man who has received the finest training. He is an enthusiastic golfer and was Honorary Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Olympic Games held last summer in Stockholm. It may be remarked in passing that the games began the 25th of June and that the fine permanent stadium was practically completed when we were in Stockholm the first of June, which, according to American standards, seemed at least five or six weeks too early! The Crown Prince was married in 1905 to Margaret Victoria, daughter of Arthur, Duke of Connaught, now Governor-General of Canada. They have four beautiful children, two boys of five and six, a girl of two, and a baby boy not yet a year old.

The constitution provides that the "king shall rule the realm," but in view of the fact that the ministers are answerable for the advice which they give to the monarch, Parliament does exercise control. Nevertheless, there is greater initiative and action allowed to the Swedish king than to most constitutional monarchs. Every law must have his assent, though the right to levy taxes is vested in the Diet. He appoints the Speaker and the Vice-President of both Chambers and opens Parliament in person or by proxy, at which time the Parliament repairs to the palace. There is a Council of Ministers where decisions of state must be

made. The sovereign has a civil list of $403,110 (1,493,000 kroner) and, in addition, an annuity of $81,000 (300,000 kroner) which was voted to Bernadotte and his successors on the Swedish throne. The present year, on a motion to abolish the monarchy, only twelve votes were secured, for monarchy is popular and has served the country well.

The constitution of Sweden was promulgated in 1809 and has been considerably modified. There are also other fundamental laws, notably those which deal with the Diet. The Parliament (Riksdag) consists of a First and Second Chamber. The First Chamber has 150 members chosen for six years by twenty-five assemblies and five municipal corporations of towns which are not represented in the assemblies. The qualifications for membership are an age of thirty-five years and the possession for at least three years of real property to the taxed value of $13,500 (50,000 kroner) or an annual income of $810 (3,000 kroner). The Second Chamber of 230 members is elected for three years by universal suffrage of all male citizens over twenty-four years of age in 56 constituencies. Proportional party representation is also in use. The last election of the Second Chamber in 1911 resulted in the return of 101 Liberals, 64 Conservatives, 63 Socialists and 2 Independent Liberals. The members of both chambers receive a salary of $324 (1,200 kroner) for each session of four months and for extra sessions a payment of $2.70 (10 kroner) a day besides traveling expenses. The franchise was formerly very much restricted by property qualifications but in 1909 it was extended to practically all male citizens. There has been considerable agitation also for woman suffrage, which, undoubtedly, will be granted within a comparatively short period.

Haakon VII of Norway is another king who never expected to occupy a throne. He was born Prince Charles of Denmark, the second son of Frederick, the Crown Prince, on August 3, 1872, and was married in 1896 to Maud, the

third and favorite daughter of the Prince of Wales who came to the English throne as Edward VII. Their only son, Olaf, the Crown Prince, was born July 2, 1903. Elected by the Norwegian Parliament, the Storthing, on November 18, 1905, King of Norway, Prince Charles accepted the office through his grandfather, Christian IX, and was crowned on January 1, 1906.

While Norway has been a nation since 872 she had the same sovereigns as Denmark from 1450 to 1814, and as Sweden from 1814 to 1905. By a Convention of August 14, 1814, the independence of Norway in union with Sweden was declared and Charles XIII elected as king. Under this arrangement Norway was joined to Sweden almost wholly in the person of the king. There was a Parliament with full power to pass laws with his approval, but bills which passed three times became laws without his approval. The king was crowned in Norway and was expected to reside three months in the country, to open Parliament in person, and was addressed as the king of Norway and Sweden.

This Union was not altogether successful, and toward the close of the century there was increasing friction. Norway was very democratic, Sweden somewhat aristocratic; one country was maritime, the other agricultural; one desired free trade and the other protection. In 1899 the Norwegian Storthing for the third time passed a bill for the removal of the emblem of Union from the flag of Norway and this action became a law without the king's sanction. Serious difficulty arose upon the consular question, because Norway desired to appoint her own consuls. In June, 1905, Norway finally declared the Union at an end and on July 9 raised the Norwegian flag on all her forts and ships. It looked for a time as if hostilities might break out, but King Oscar was exceedingly wise and held back the more ardent spirits among the Swedes. The Swedish Parliament consented to the severance of the Union on condition that it was approved by vote of the people of Norway, which

resulted in a vote of 368,392 to 184. A treaty settling all of the controversies between the two nations and providing that for ten years every question in dispute should be settled by the Hague Tribunal was then arranged and ratified by the two Parliaments in October.

The Norwegians were not dissatisfied with the rule of the Bernadottes as is shown by their request of Oscar II that some prince of his house should be allowed to accept the crown. When this was refused it was thought by many that a republic would be set up. There was strong republican sentiment in Norway. The Socialists of Sweden had subscribed money to help Norway to separate from Sweden and expected that a republic would be established. That this did not result was partly due to the European situation and the fear that Norway could not successfully maintain a republic in the midst of the monarchies of Northern Europe. It is interesting to remember that the German Emperor had a candidate of his own and even made a personal visit to old King Christian urging him to refuse his consent in case an offer were made to any member of his house. An offer of the crown was made by the Storthing to Prince Charles, subject to a plebiscite by the people. It is noteworthy that the decision was not upon a republic or a monarchy but upon the question as to whether the crown should be offered to Prince Charles. This was carried by a vote of 259,563 to 69,264 but there were 108,512 registered voters who did not cast the ballot. The result, of course, was a disappointment to those who had desired a republic but it was a decision acquiesced in by all.

There were some reasons why Prince Charles hesitated. To be the elected monarch of such an independent people as the Norwegians had some dangers and difficulties. What if they became dissatisfied with their monarch who had abandoned a fine naval career for the throne? Being eminently practical they promised that in such a case they would give him a pension. Princess Maud, stately and reserved,

somewhat bored by the life in Copenhagen, was adverse to assuming the responsibilities of a throne and her father had to use his influence in urging her to accept. Again, Prince Charles was possessed of no fortune, but the Norwegians established a civil list of $189,000 (700,000 kroner). Prince Charles, having assured himself of the approval of Sweden, gave his consent through his grandfather, chose as his title Haakon VII, thus making himself the successor of a Norwegian king who died in 1380, and was crowned at the Cathedral of Trondhjem, which dates from the tenth century and was once a Mecca for the whole north of Europe.

It would be impossible to find a prince better qualified by political connection, training and personality than the one upon whom the choice fell. On a continent where dynastic connections are still very important, here was a prince whose father-in-law was the King of England; whose uncles were the King of Greece and Prince Waldemar of Denmark; whose aunts were the Queen of England, the Dowager Empress of Russia and Princess Marie of Orleans; and whose cousins were the Czar of Russia, the Crown Prince of Greece, and Prince Aage of Denmark. Again, he was a sailor prince and that meant much to Norway. Frederick VIII was a strict disciplinarian who believed that in order to be a good commander "a boy must be taught to obey a command before he is entrusted with a command." Prince Charles, therefore, at thirteen years of age entered the Danish navy as an apprentice, the very lowest rank. He remained in this position for nine months, eating the same food, subject to the same discipline, and in every way living the very hard and disagreeable life on a Danish naval vessel. One of his messmates of that time says that he entered the navy a rather spoiled boy, little more than "a piece of court furniture." His training, however, made him one of the most proficient royal naval officers in the world, able to command any kind of naval craft from a torpedo boat to a war vessel.

He is nearly as tall as his brother, Christian X, athletic, fond of outdoor life, an enthusiastic yachtsman, and a leader in the winter sports of which the Norwegians are so fond. All authorities unite in praise of his democratic spirit, cheerful disposition, openness of mind, and ability to play the rôle of a constitutional monarch.

The succession to the Norwegian throne is in the direct male line. If there are no heirs the king may propose a candidate to the Storthing which may confirm this nomination or nominate another. The king has command of the land and naval forces, makes all appointments, with the limitation that all nominees must be Norwegians, except in a few cases, and has a veto upon legislative measures, which is, however, ineffective after a bill has passed the Storthing the third time. The authority of the sovereign is exercised through a Council of State of at least eight ministers and in every respect ultimate control is in Parliament.

The constitution of Norway was established in 1814 and, with amendments, now provides one of the most liberal governments of Europe. The Parliament (Storthing) consists of 123 members elected for three years. Its members must be thirty years of age and have resided in Norway for ten years, and must be voters in the district from which they are chosen unless they were formerly members of the Council of State, when they may be chosen from any district. All male citizens over twenty-five years of age who have resided for five years in the country are voters. Women are voters if they are in possession of the municipal franchise which was granted in 1901 to all unmarried women twenty-five years of age who paid taxes on an annual income of $108 (400 kroner) in towns, or $81 (300 kroner) in country districts, and upon all married women whose husbands were taxed in similar amounts. In 1909 this meant that about one-third of the total population had the parliamentary franchise. The franchise will undoubtedly be given to women in the near future on exactly

the same terms as to men. There is one woman member of the Parliament. The present party composition is Liberal 63, Conservative 47, Socialist 12, Independent 2.

While the Parliament is elected as a single chamber it immediately divides itself into two bodies, thus furnishing one of the most interesting parliamentary organizations in Europe. One-fourth of the members become members of the Lagting and the other three-fourths of the Odelsting. The larger body has presented to it all new laws, looks after the inspection of public accounts and brings impeachments before the High Court of Justice. The smaller body must accept or reject bills, and if there is a disagreement there is a common sitting and decision by two-thirds of the entire parliament. The Lagting, with the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, forms a High Court of Justice for impeachments.

These northern monarchs are all characterized by devotion to their responsiblities and by their essential democracy. No royal family could go farther than the Danish family in allying itself with the interests of the people. When in the University of Copenhagen Frederick VIII lived in students' lodgings, not in the palace, and began his military career as a private in the ranks and later became a sergeant. The Swedish royal family is somewhat more aristocratic, but Bernadotte was of humble origin, and Oscar II once said, "If I never forget that I am king, I always remember that I sprang from the people." Any person could have an interview with that monarch by simply writing his name in a book three days previous to the public weekly reception. In Norway one finds the extreme form of democracy to be found under a monarchical system. Norway has no aristocracy, the court is made up of commoners, and the monarch is greeted as "Heere Konge" ("Mr. the King").

The characterization of the governments of the Scandinavian countries as democratic monarchies is not, of

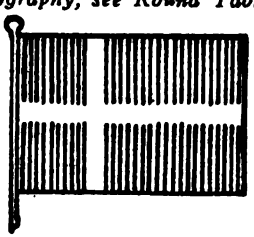
course, equally true of all. Norway is the most democratic of the three and it is largely because of her independent attitude that the separation from Sweden took place. There have been no titles of nobility in Norway since 1821 but the right to create nobles has not been exercised in Denmark for many years and only rarely in Sweden, the last time in the ennoblement of Sven Hedin. In Denmark the repression by Christian IX and his refusal for so long to appoint a ministry subject to the Parliament really made for the growth of democracy. Only recently home rule in Iceland has given place to virtual independence on the Hungarian model. Real democracy is also shown in the provisions for compulsory education, the control of public utilities, and in social legislation, for all these countries have employers' liability acts and sickness insurance, and Denmark has had for many years a system of old age pensions. In all there is universal male suffrage and in Norway many women have the right to vote. Parliament is the supreme authority, to which the crown is subject.

The foreign policies of the three northern countries, while not identical, are similar. Denmark, the "buffer state of the North," as it has sometimes been called, has within recent years almost come to an understanding with Germany, although the Schleswig-Holstein war has not been forgotten, for prayers are still said in some of the churches for "our brethren in South Jutland," as these two provinces are still known in Denmark. The question of defense has been for a long time the most important question in her domestic politics. Norway had its territorial integrity guaranteed in 1907 by Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia in return for a promise not to cede any of her territory. Sweden is the most independent of the three countries in her attitude toward other powers. She is not a party to this guarantee, but with Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland and Denmark signed in 1908 a treaty to preserve the *status quo* in the North Sea. She has made

large sacrifices for her fleet and heavy expenditures for the fortifications at various points. Boden, to the north toward Russia, is one of the strongest forts in Europe, is occupied by a regiment having extra pay and has as commander a former Minister of War. Within the last year when the Swedish ministry failed to provide a warship a popular subscription was opened which in one hundred days amounted to $4,050,000 (15,000,000 kroner), which was presented to the government on the condition that the keel of the vessel should be laid before the end of the year.

There are many indications of a closer union between the three Scandinavian countries. They have the same monetary system and identical laws on many subjects. In 1906 a tri-national commission was appointed for the codification and unification of the entire civil code. The feeling of enmity in Sweden as a result of the separation of Norway is dying away. There is a treaty of arbitration between Denmark and Sweden and Norway. Ethnically the three peoples are one, their languages are sister languages, their problems are much the same. Some kind of Scandinavian confederation is therefore to be expected, and these three nations united would be very strong against any force likely to attack them. Russia, in Finland, is actually only eighteen miles from an ice free Atlantic port. Because of their situation and the antagonism of England, Germany and Russia, it behooves these northern nations as far as possible to maintain a position of neutrality and to be prepared to defend that neutrality if necessary.

(*For Special Bibliography, see Round Table, page 232*).



Danish Flag

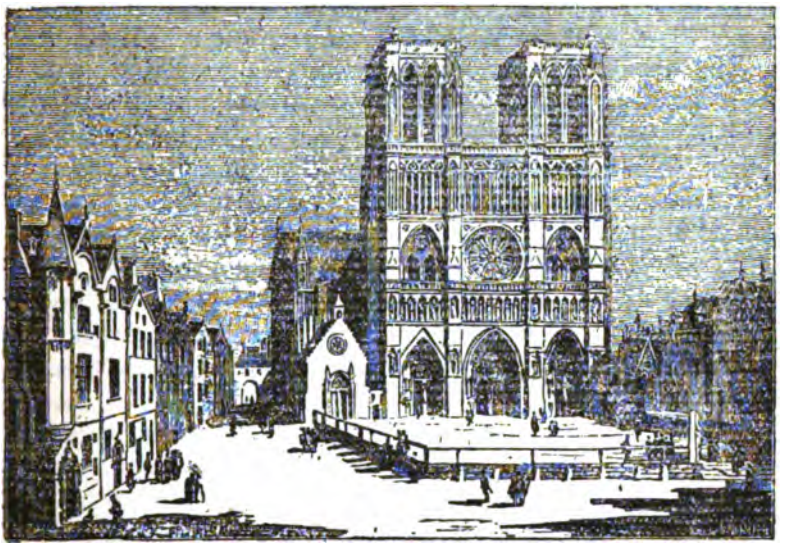
Paris of the 'Great Century'*

Mabell S. C. Smith

HENRY IV came to the throne after a career of strife which by no means ended at his accession. His family were ardent Protestants and took an active part in the religious wars which were seething all through his boyhood. When he was nineteen he agreed to the marriage with Marguerite of Valois which was to reunite the contending parties. On account of the difference between the religious belief of Henry and his bride, the wedding took place in front of the cathedral in the Parvis or Paradise of Notre Dame. This was an open place raised above the level of the adjoining streets and railed from it. Marguerite was so unwilling to marry Henry that she refused her consent even up to the moment when the archbishop demanded it. Her brother met the emergency by seizing her head and bobbing it and the service went on as if she had answered a legitimate "I will."

Breaking harshly in upon the wedding festivities the bell of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois clanged its awful knell for the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and when the horror was over Protestant Henry was lucky still to be alive. It behooved him to be prudent, and he accepted Charles IX's commanding invitation to stay at court. Here he was under

*Previous instalments of this series have appeared in the September, October, November and December, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN under the titles "Earliest Paris," "Paris of the Crusades," "Paris of the Renaissance," "Paris of the Reformation."



Parvis of Notre Dame

surveillance, and here he diplomatically declared himself a convert to Catholicism, but it was a change only for the time being; he had reverted long before the monk's dagger made him king by slaying Henry III.

This murder meant an accession of hard work for Henry of Navarre, for the League under the Duke of Mayenne and supported by Spain and Savoy was determined to accept no Protestant as ruler. Henry won a brilliant victory at Arques and another at Ivry. Then the "burghers of Saint Geneviève" were indeed forced to "keep watch and ward" for Henry marched upon Paris. At his approach the people from the suburbs crowded into the city until it held some 200,000, and Henry had no trouble in taking the chief of the outer settlements and in controlling the town's food supply. The resulting famine drove the Parisians to straits such as they had not known since the days of Sainte Geneviève and were not to know again until

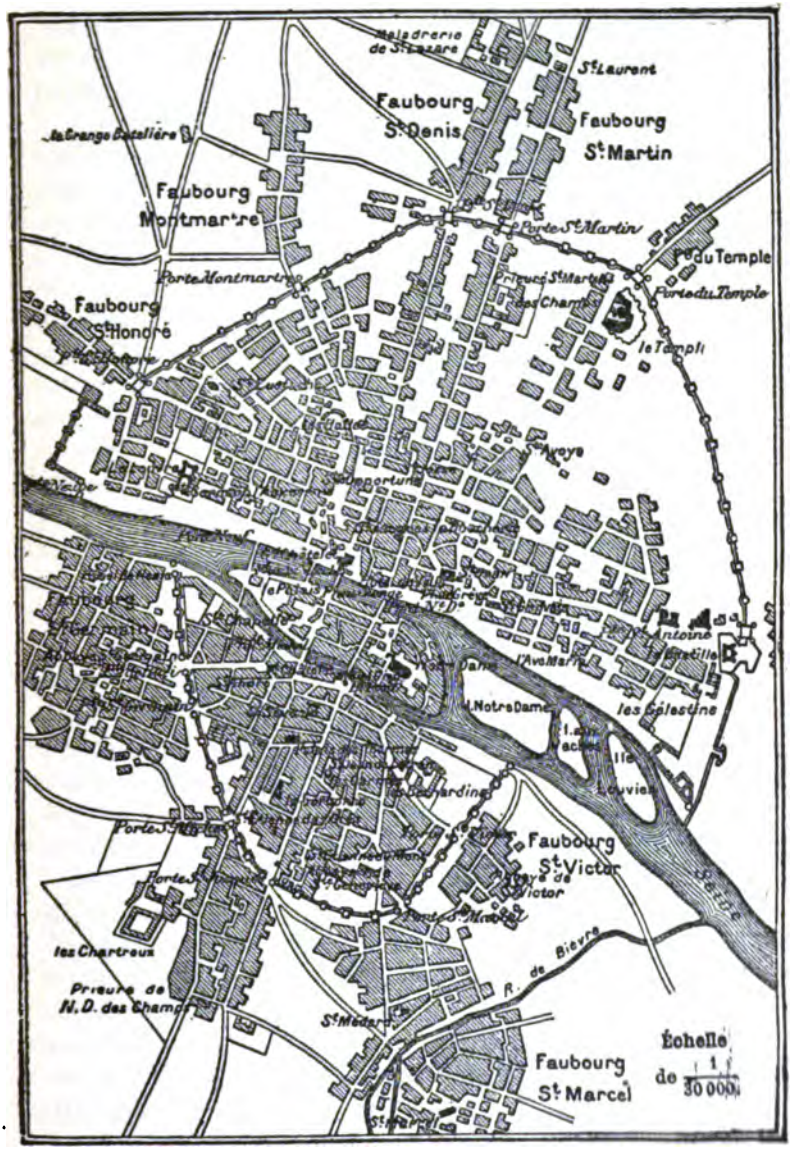
the Franco-Prussian War. The usual meat soon gave out and when all the horses and all the mules were eaten, any stray dog or cat was pursued by the populace and, when caught, cooked and devoured in the open street. From dead men's bones was made a sort of pasty bread, and mothers knew the taste of the flesh of their own children whose strength had not availed against the greater force of hunger.

Touched by the suffering of the city Henry offered to let the besieged leave the town, but so earnest was the League, so inspiring the preaching of the priests that not more than three thousand took advantage of the opportunity.

The League was not at peace within itself, however, and at last Henry won the city, though it required a considerable concession to do so. Still it was not the first time that he had made a mental somersault, so when he found that Paris was stubborn in spite of more than three years and a half of hunger, sickness and death, and that his enemies outside were strong enough to inflict upon him a defeat of some moment, he yielded to the urging of his counsellors, admitted with a shrug "So fair a city is well worth a mass," and declared his willingness to turn Catholic. Paris was not sorry to have an excuse for yielding, and Henry entered as a conqueror at the head of his troops. On his way to Notre Dame he was hailed by cries of "Long live the king," "Hail to peace." The Provost of the Merchants and some of the principal citizens the next day brought him a gift of sweetmeats by way of a peace offering, which Henry, though not fully dressed, for it was early in the morning, received graciously.

With the calm that succeeded the nation began a career of prosperity which it had not known for two generations. Henry did not treat Paris like an enemy but as a returned prodigal, and the citizens lost none of their old privileges while they gained the civic improvements about which their new monarch busied himself promptly.

The king began at once the rebuilding of the city with



Paris under Henry IV

the high-roofed structures of brick and stone combined which showed that the classic outlines of the Renaissance were on the wane and which prefaced the Italian forms of the next reign. In the Place des Vosges of today may be seen the best extant examples of this style. Ever since Henry II's untoward death the Hôtel des Tournelles and its surroundings had been in a state of disrepair and disorder. Henry laid out the Place Royale (now called the Place des Vosges), built at his own expense several of the houses along the south side and gave the rest of the land to people who would finish the remainder of the quadrangle in harmony. An arcade runs about the whole square whose north and south entrances are under pavilions which break the monotony of the architecture.

Many great names are connected with this locality. Richelieu lived here, Madame de Sévigné was born here, and here, in the house where Victor Hugo had an apartment, is the museum where the city has collected mementoes of the man the people loved.

Another step that tended to beautify Paris was the opening of the Place Dauphine from the western end of the Palace of the Cité through the palace garden westward. It was surrounded by houses like those on the Place Royale. Madame Roland of Revolutionary fame was born in one of them, situated where the Place opens on to the Pont Neuf. Henry finished this New Bridge, and on it he planned to place his own equestrian statue, but that ornament underwent so many misfortunes, even to being shipwrecked on its way from Italy where it had been cast, that the king was dead before it was set in place. On the northern part of the Pont Neuf Henry built the famous "Samaritaine," a pump which forced water to the Louvre and the Tuileries.

Two hospitals date from this reign, one on the left bank, l'Hôpital de Charité (Charity Hospital) and the other outside of the city for contagious diseases.

Marguerite of Valois proved herself Catherine de

Medici's own daughter in point of morals. Henry's were none of the best, and they were divorced, he to contemplate marriage with Gabrielle d'Estrées and after her death to clinch his Italian alliance by wedding Marie de Medici, while Marguerite entertained herself with numerous lovers at the Hôtel de Sens and at a new house which she built on the left bank, finding it "piquant" to look across to the Louvre where her successor lived. She founded several religious houses. Of the monastery of the Petits-Augustins there is a remnant left, the chapel, which has been secularized and now houses the Renaissance museum of the School of Fine Arts. Its façade is, incongruously enough, the façade of Diane de Poitiers' Château d'Anet.

Henry's devotion to Gabrielle d'Estrées, a rarely beautiful woman, made him have her initial carved in parts of the Louvre which he built. The letters are gone now except in one overlooked instance, and they were erased, it is said, by the order of Marie de Medici. If this is true she seems to have had more feeling about this past love affair of the king's than about his former wife, for she is said to have been friendly with Marguerite across the river even to the point of paying her debts.

The most ambitious architectural work of Henry's reign was the addition which he made to the Louvre. Catherine de Medici had begun a wing extending from the right angle of Francis I and Henry II toward the Seine, and then continued it in a gallery parallel with the river, and intended to meet the Palace of the Tuileries. Henry IV finished both and added the story which was rebuilt in Louis XIV's reign after a fire. It is now called the Gallery of Apollo and contains today a few of the crown jewels kept when the rest were sold twenty-five years ago. Out of this splendid hall opens the small square room in which hung Leonardo's "Mona Lisa" until its unexplained disappearance two years ago.

Popular as Henry was personally the political situation

was so embroiled that he had many enemies. A half dozen attempts were made upon his life and at last one was successful. Driving in an open carriage through a narrow street (rue de la Ferronerie) near the markets, Henry was stabbed by one Ravaillac who leaped upon the wheel of the carriage as it halted in a press of traffic. A fortnight later the assassin was tortured to death on the Grève.

Henry IV's death left France with a nine-year-old king, Louis XIII (1610-1643), whose Italian mother had small sympathy with her adopted land. Henry's adviser, Sully, she soon dismissed and the court witnessed a greedy scramble for money and preferment between imported favorites and French nobles. Not until Cardinal Richelieu, at once diplomatic and inflexible, imposed his will upon the country did the situation clear. Richelieu treated high and low with equal impartiality, but his every act tended to confirm the strength of the crown. It was in part his doing that the States-General of which he had been a member in 1614 had not the strength to convene again until 1789, on the eve of the Revolution. He fought sturdily against the Huguenots and conquered them with the fall of La Rochelle, a conquest which the Church of Notre Dames-des-Victoires (Our Lady of Victories) was established to commemorate, the original building serving as the sacristy of the present edifice. Richelieu confirmed Henry of Navarre's Edict of Nantes, however, giving to the Protestants religious liberty and civil rights.

Louis lived but a scant half year longer than Richelieu. The king's whole life was passed under the domination of a determined mother, Marie de Medici, and a masterful prime minister. It is to the regent and the cardinal and not to the king that Paris was indebted for the many embellishments of this reign and for any impetus that it gained toward the standards of art and literature which rose to their climax in the next reign.

Henry IV had made Paris so pleasant a place to live in

The Archbishop's Palace

Richelieu's Palais Cardinal, later called Palais Royal

Chapel of the Carmelites showing the earliest dome built in Paris

Chapel of the Sorbonne at the end of the Seventeenth Century
(From an old print belonging to the city of Paris)

Senate House, formerly the Luxembourg Palace

Institute

Group of Paris Domes. See Val-de-Grace on next page. Notice baroque façades at top of page

Val de Grace

Notre Dame des Victoires

St. Gervais

St. Roch

The Oratory

A Group of Baroque Façades

St. Thomas Aquinas

St. Louis en l'Île

Hôtel Lambert

Two Views on the Île St. Louis

Porte St. Denis

Porte St. Martin

Hôpital de la Charité

Hospice de la Salpêtrière

Observatory

Colonnade, east end of Louvre

Two examples of Perrault's work

Hôtel des Invalides. Napoleon is buried beneath the dome

St. Sulpice
(*From a print of about* 1820)

Mazarine Library

Court of Honor of the National Library, a part of which was the palace of Cardinal Mazarin

that the city was constantly growing. Rivalling the Marais in popularity a new section became fashionable, the St. Honoré Quarter on the northwest of the town. By way of protecting this rapidly enlarging district Louis swung the city wall so far west as to include the Tuileries gardens. It was in this newly popular part that Richelieu built for himself the Cardinal's Palace which he bequeathed to the king and which then took its present name, the Royal Palace. Richelieu encountered difficulties in the construction of his new home. The hôtels of other men were in the way. When they were citizens of small account he brought pressure, not always honest, to bear upon them; when they were people of importance he sometimes had to keep his wishes in abeyance. The result was an irregularity of outline that was not beautiful. To secure a symmetrical garden he pierced the king's new wall. After the cardinal's and the king's deaths the then queen-regent, Anne of Austria, moved into the palace, and in its garden Louis XIV spent his childhood.

Outside of the city wall and running along the river bank was the Cours la Reine laid out by Marie de Medici as a parade ground for the satins and velvets, the flowing cloaks and plumed hats of her courtiers. A similar sight was to be seen in the gardens of the left bank palace which Marie rebuilt on the site of an old residence of the dukes of Luxembourg. Today the Senate occupies one part and the President of the Senate lives in another section. The national museum of contemporary art is housed in a modern building adjoining. The garden is still carefully ordered, the only Renaissance garden in Paris, and is a fitting adjunct to the beautiful and varied Italian edifice which looks down upon it.* The grounds are dotted with statues of eminent men and women, most of them portraits. To the east of the palace is an elaborate Florentine fountain and basin called the Fountain of the Medicis.

*See page 144, October, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN.

It was in Louis XIII's reign that Paris became the seat of an archbishop, who used as his episcopal residence the bishop's palace on the south side of Notre Dame. Of a half-dozen religious houses founded or enlarged at this time the best known is the Val-de-Grâce, made prominent by its gift from Louis' wife, Anne of Austria, of a handsome church, a thank-offering for the birth of her son, afterwards Louis XIV. This edifice was dome-crowned in the fashion set by the left bank monastery of the Carmelites and followed in the construction of the near-by palace of the Luxembourg, of the chapel of the Sorbonne in which is Richelieu's tomb, of the Church of St. Paul-St. Louis in whose graveyard Rabelais was buried, and, in the next reign, of the Mazarine College (the Institute) and of that part of the Invalides (Soldiers' Home) which contains Napoleon's tomb. The popularity of the dome continued far into the next century, for Sainte Geneviève's church, now called the Pantheon, is topped in the same majestic fashion.

Now was the beginning, also, of the *"baroque"* style, seen today in not undignified form in the façades of fashionable St. Thomas Aquinas, of St. Roch, from which the crowds of the Revolution watched the daily passing of the tumbrils to the guillotine, of the Oratory on the rue St. Honoré, and of St. Gervais behind the Hôtel de Ville. *Baroque* was developed later on with an over-elaboration of ornament that became almost grotesque, and was called *rococo* from its use of rocks, shells and foliage combined with conventional scrolls. Louis' addition to the Louvre, however, in the eastern courtyard, reproduced the Renaissance decorations of the constructions of Francis I and Henry II to which they were attached.

Far to the east of the city Louis' physician started a botanical garden which developed into the present huge Jardin des Plantes (Garden of Plants) with its connecting collection of animals.

An important addition to the Paris of Louis XIII's

time was the formation of what is now called the Île St. Louis (Island of St. Louis) to the east of the Cité. This island was made by uniting two small islands which had been devoted to such rural uses as the pasturage of cows and the whitening of linen. Now the island is a unit and only the name of a street indicates where the Seine once flowed between. Henry IV built a chapel which became in the 18th century the present church of St. Louis-in-the-Island, whose delicately pierced spire shows glints of sky through its opening. Once begun, this new residence section rapidly became popular among people who wanted to live somewhat remote from the turmoil of many streets. Today the island is covered from tip to tip with dwellings and such few shops as are needed to supply the daily needs of the people, but there is still the atmosphere of remoteness that made its charm for Gautier and Baudelaire and Voltaire, and which induced Lambert de Thorigny, president of the Parliament, to build the superb mansion, still standing and restored to its original beauty, on whose decorations all the best French artists of the day lavished their skill.

Louis XIII cared little for letters. Richelieu, on the other hand, made some pretensions to being a literary man. It was, in part, his encouragement that made the success of the literary meetings at the Hôtel de Rambouillet near the Louvre where the "precious" ladies and gentlemen conversed and wrote in a language whose high-flown eloquence was a reaction against the rough language of the military court of Henry IV. Corneille came to the fore in Louis' reign, and, for his own political purposes, Richelieu organized a group of writers who had met for their own pleasure into the French Academy whose members, the forty "Immortals," assume today to be the court of last resort on the literature and language of France.

The two succeeding sovereigns, Louis XIV and XV added other academies—of Inscriptions, Sciences and so

on—which, after the Revolution, were combined as the Institute and established in the Mazarine College.

History repeated itself when Louis XIII died, leaving as his heir a child of five, Louis XIV (1643-1715), whose kingdom was ruled by a regent, the queen mother, Anne of Austria, who took as her adviser another cardinal, the Italian, Mazarin. War with Spain brought success at the beginning, but the Parisians were all too soon quarreling over the taxes and in the thick of a civil war which was carried on for some years and was called the Fronde or sling, because the members of Parliament behaved like the stone-slinging youngsters of the faubourg St. Honoré who gave way before the king's archers, but renewed their sport as soon as their backs were turned. The little king was taken to St. Germain for protection during this year-long commotion, and it was not until peace between the warring parties had been proclaimed that he returned to Paris.

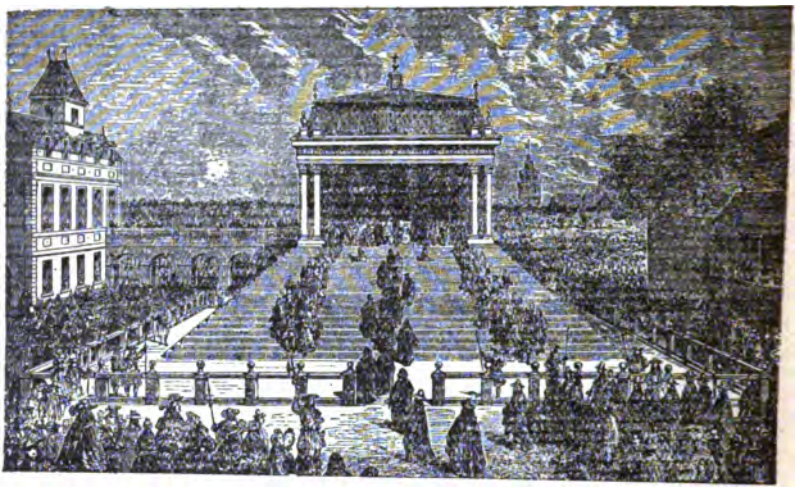
This peace did not last long and Anne of Austria and Mazarin adopted high-handed measures which did not ingratiate the court with the people or advance its cause. Two years later on a summer's day Mazarin took the child king to the top of the hill on which is now the cemetery of Père Lachaise that he might watch a battle between his own troops under Turenne and those under Condé just outside the city walls on the east. It looked as if Condé were going to be crushed between Turenne's army and the wall when the St. Antoine gate was suddenly opened and the guns of the Bastille were used to hold off Turenne. It turned out that the king's cousin, the Duchesse de Montpensier, a strong-minded young woman who was known as "La Grande Mademoiselle," had taken upon herself to give the orders which defeated the royal troops. The court retreated to St. Denis, and the city was given over to internal dissensions. It was only when Anne consented to send Mazarin away that the Fronde came to an end and Louis could return once more to Paris.

With such youthful experiences of his chief city it is small wonder that Louis XIV had no great love for it as a place of residence and that he spent most of his life at Versailles. The hunting lodge which Louis XIII had built was the nucleus of the huge palace which his son made large enough not only for his family and retinue but for a large number of the nobles whom it was his policy to gather about him so that he could keep his eye on them.

This process of centralization was the basic policy of Louis' career. In Paris it took the form of substituting a law court under royal control for the local courts in different parts of the city, and in declaring the municipal offices purchasable from the king. Municipal improvements, however, produced a city pleasanter to live in. An effort was made—not very successfully from the modern point of view—to keep the streets clean, and at night a lantern was hung midway between cross streets and burned until midnight. As the number of lights installed was but 6,500 and Paris at that time covered some four square miles of territory it may be seen that the illumination was not dazzling. It was enough, however, to be of assistance to Louis' new police force, and to make visible in the evening as well as the morning the two gates—of St. Denis and St. Martin—erected by the admiring Parisians to do honor to Louis' early victories. The fire department became a lay institution at this time for, rather curiously, fire fighting had previously been the work of a religious house.

Two new squares of this century were the Place des Victoires, in front of Notre Dame des Victoires, and the Place Vendôme, north of the rue St. Honoré. By a city regulation no change is permitted today in the façades of the buildings on these two open places.

At the extreme eastern end of modern Paris the Place of the Nation is the former Place of the Throne, which received its name when in 1660 Louis sat upon a temporary throne beyond the city wall to receive congratulations upon having secured the Peace of the Pyrenees.



Throne erected in 1660 on the site of the present Place of the Nation

Paris was lively enough during this reign, for Versailles was not so far away but that its people could go to town for city diversions, and as Louis grew more serious with age and court etiquette more rigorous and burdensome, the town made its call more and more insistently. Louis himself, hugely bewigged and elaborately elegant, however, does not often appear in the picture. Once he took part in a gorgeous *carrousel*—a carnival chiefly of equestrian sports—which took place in the square—now called the Place du Carrousel—lying between the Louvre and the Tuileries. Once, twenty-five years later, he was entertained at the Hôtel de Ville at a dinner at which the city officials waited upon him in person. Yet neither of these pictures lingers in the memory like that of the monarch usually most punctilious in his dress for occasions, appearing in the Palace of the Cité before the Parliament, booted for the chase, arrogantly careless of any courtesy toward the body he addressed and haughtily insisting with the full force of his sincere belief that he and the State were one—*"L'État, c'est moi"*—*"I* am the State."

Power was dear to the king's heart and he so impressed his magnificence on his people that they called him the Sun King and thought it only fitting that he should have a rising sun carved on the buildings which he erected, such as that part of the Louvre which he built to complete the eastern quadrangle. The eastern exterior of this section, facing the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, shows the superb colonnade designed by Perrault, a sort of universal genius, since he was both physician and architect. Another piece of his work was the Observatory, still in active use on the left bank near the University. The king's appreciation of splendor demanded completeness, and so his handsome buildings were placed in the setting of stately gardens, his chief designer being Le Nôtre whose work is still to be seen encircling the palaces in the environs of Paris. In the city he laid out the gardens of the Tuileries, and that superb avenue, the Champs Élysées (Elysian Fields) which today leads from the broad Place de la Concorde to Napoleon's Arch of Triumph, and provides the finest metropolitan vista in the world. The three hundredth anniversary of Le Nôtre's birth is to be celebrated on March 12, 1913, and Parisians are now recalling his work with almost unanimous approval because of its harmony with the impressive piles which it supplemented.

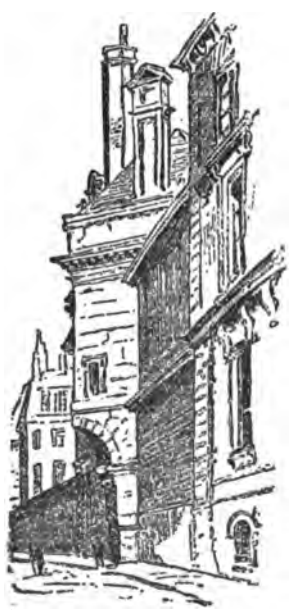
Other important buildings of Louis' reign were the Invalides (Soldiers' Home) with its Church, and its 'Dome.'

Louis' contest with the pope over the king's position as head of the French church tended to lessen his interest in the establishment of religious institutions, but the famous church of St. Sulpice, whose twin towers are landmarks on the left bank, was begun by him, together with the seminary whose square ugliness is soon to house the overflow from the nearby Luxembourg museum. The Abbey-in-the-Woods, removed by Louis from Picardy to Paris and made famous by the residence there in the middle of the last century of the witty Madame Récamier, has been

until very recently one of the chief historic "sights" near the celebrated left bank department store, the Bon Marché (Good Bargain). The Church of St. Nicholas-du-Chardonnet is interesting chiefly because of the tomb which LeBrun, the painter, designed in honor of his mother—a sepulcher opening at the summons of a hovering angel.

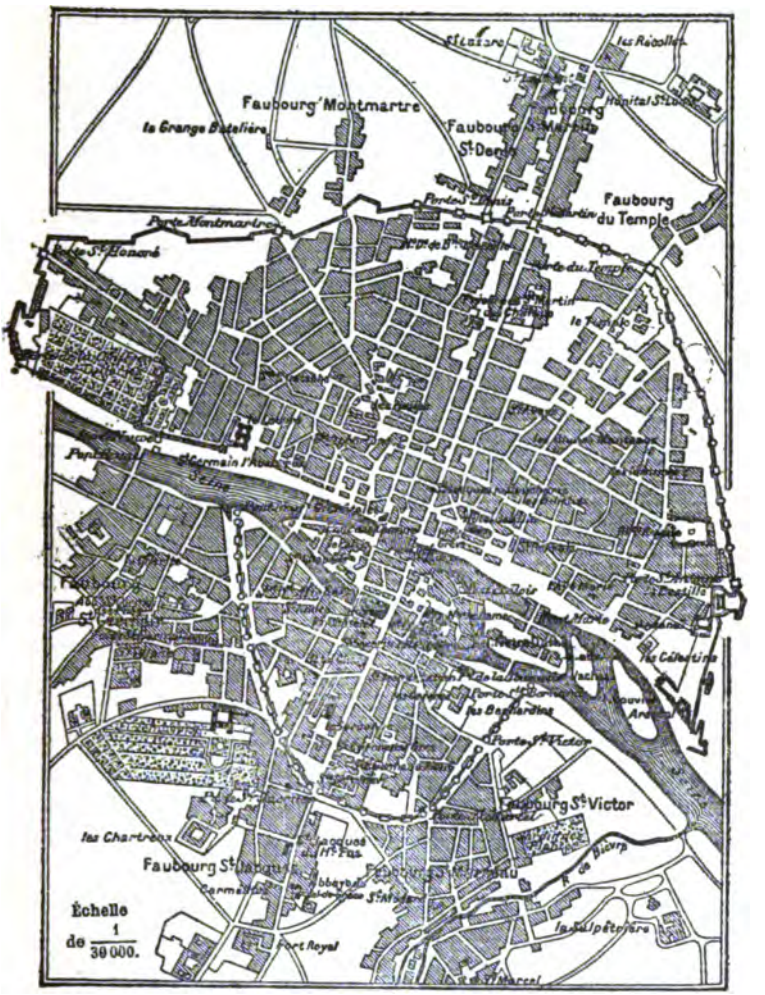
Among Louis' good works must be counted the union of several hospitals into one known as the Salpêtrière from its occupying the site of a saltpeter manufactory, and devoted today to the care of nervous diseases and insanity.

The tapestry manufactory of the Gobelins family was received into royal favor by Louis and then as now did its work only for the government. Its products today, painstakingly made by skillful workmen who have given their lives to this task as did their fathers before them, are never sold, but are used for the decoration of public buildings and as gifts for people whom the state wishes to honor. An example was given to Miss Alice Roosevelt on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Longworth.



Observation turret on the Bank of France

Of comparatively small houses belonging to this century the best remaining instances are the Pavilion of Hanover, in which is the Paris office of the New York *Times;* the Hôtel Mazarin which now contains the fine collection of books known as the National Library; the Hôtel de la Vrillière, now the Bank of France, whose *échauguette* (observation turret) built by Mansard, is illustrated here; the Hôtel de Soubise, used with the Hôtel de Clisson to house the national



Paris under Louis XIV

archives; the nearby Hôtel de Hollande, once the Dutch embassy; the Hôtel Beauvais from whose balcony the queen-mother, the Queen of England, Cardinal Mazarin and Turenne watched the entrance of Louis XIV and his bride,

Maria Theresa of Spain; and the Hôtel d'Aubray where lived the famous poisoner, the Marquise de Brinvilliers.

A glance at the career of this woman shows a social condition amazing in its calm iniquity. The marquise herself, of guileless charm, acquired from a lover the destructive skill which she utilized in removing from her path her relatives and any other people who interfered with her in any way. She was beheaded on the Grève, her body burned and the ashes thrown to the winds. At about the same time accident disclosed an astounding number of cases of poisoning or attempted poisoning. Mme. de Montespan undoubtedly tried to make way with the father of her children, the king, and rumors were constant of many other instances. "So far," said Mme. de Sevigné's son, "I have not been accused of attempting to poison little mamma, and that is a distinction in these days."

The Sun King authorized many schools, some of them free, and he smiled graciously upon many brilliant writers, especially if they were not niggardly of their praise of him. Yet, in spite of his sincerity, the end of his reign found him because of his mistaken policies, with lessened territory and with selfish nobility, a disordered *bourgeoisie* and a peasantry in whose hearts was smouldering the fire of bitter hatred that was to burst into flame at the Revolution. Extreme poverty, chiefly caused by taxation, brought about hideous evils—famine and disease. During the winter of 1709, six years before Louis' death, the cold was so severe that five thousand people died of their sufferings in Paris alone, and the scarcity of food was so pronounced that the court stewards had difficulty in securing enough for the king himself to eat.

So ended in suffering and sullenness the reign of the Grand Monarch.

(End of the C. L. S. C. Required Reading, Pages 149-190. For Special Bibliographies, Study Helps and C. L. S. C. News see Round Table).

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

Words which have appeared in previous issues or whose pronunciation is easily found will not be listed here. The French nasal sound will be indicated by the small capital N. The French 'u' is like the German ü. It cannot be exactly represented in English, though *ew* as in *few* approaches it.

Arques	Ark
baroque	ba-roak'
Baudelaire	Boe-dee-lair'
Beauvais	Boe-vay'
Bon Marché	Bon Mar-shay'
bourgeoisie	boor-jwa-zee'
carrousel	kar-roo-sel'
Champs Elysées	Shonz Ay-lee-say'
Concorde	Kon-cord'
Condé	Kon-day'
Corneille	Kor-nay'
Cours la Reine	Koor la Rayn
d'Aubray	doe-bray'
Dauphine	Doe-pheen'
Duchesse de Montpensier	Dew-shess- de* Mon-pon-see-ay'
échauguette	ay-show-ghet'
Ferronerie	Fer-own-rie'
Fronde	Frond
Gabrielle d'Estrées	Ga-bree-el' des-tray'
Gautier	Go-tee-ay'
Gobelins	Goab-lan'
Grande Mademoiselle	Grond Mad-mwa-zel'
Huguenots	Ug-no'
Invalides	An-vah-leed'
Ivry	Eev-ry'
Jardin des Plantes	Jar-dan day Plont (soft 'j')
La Rochelle	La Roe-shel'
Lambert de Thorigny	Lam-bare' de Toe-reen-ye'
LeBrun	LeBrun*
Le Nôtre	Le* Notr'
L'Etat, c'est moi	Lay-tah' say mwa
l'Hôpital de Charité	low-pee-tal' de Sha-ree-tay'
Luxembourg	Lúx-on-bourg'
Mayenne	May-en'
Marguerite	Mar-greet'
Marquise de Brinvilliers	Mar-keez' de Bran-veel-yay'
Mazarin	Maz-ar-an'
Montespan	Mon-tes-pon'
Nantes	Nant
Parvis	Par-vee'
Pantheon	Pon-tay-on'
Perrault	Per-roe'
Petits Augustins	Pe-teez' O-güs-tan'
Rambouillet	Ram'-bwe-yay
Ravaillac	Rav-ay-yak'

*e as in her.

Récamier	Ray-kah-mee-ay'
Richelieu	Reesh-lee-uh'
Roch	Roke
rococo	roe-coe-coe'
Roland	Roe-lon'
Royale	Rwa-yahl'
St. Nicholas du Chardonnet	San Nee-ko-la' dew Shar-don-nay'
Salpêtrière	Sal-pay-tree-ayr'
Samaritaine	Sa-mar-i-tayn'
Soubise	Soo-beez'
Sens	Sons
Sully	Soo-lee'
Sulpice	Sül-pees'
Turenne	Tü-ren'
Val-de-Grâce	Val-de-Grass
Vendôme	Van-dome'
Victoires	Veek-twar'
Voltaire	Vol-tayr'
Vrillière	Vreel-yare'

FICTION BASED ON FRENCH HISTORY

1598-1610—Henry IV	*From the Memoirs of a Minister of France.* Stanley J. Weyman.
Late 16th Century	*Rose d'Albret.* G. P. R. James.
Manners under Louis XIII	*Crichton.* W. H. Ainsworth.
Richelieu	*Capt. Fracasse.* Théophile Gautier.
Mazarin	*The Three Musketeers,* and its sequel
Louis XIV	*Twenty Years After,* and its sequel *The Vicomte de Bragelonne.* Alexandre Dumas.
Richelieu	*The Man in Black.* S. J. Weyman.
"	*Richelieu.* G. P. R. James.
"	*Under the Red Robe.* S. J. Weyman.
"	*Cinq-Mars.* Alfred de Vigny.
Huguenots	*The Preacher and the King.* Bungener.
"	*Henri de Rohan.* Ouvry.
"	*Soldiers of the Cross.* Floyer.
"	*The Huguenot Family.* Tytler.
"	*The Huguenot.* G. P. R. James.
"	*The Huguenot Exile.* Dupuy.
"	*The Huguenots.* Marsh .
Manners	*Two Evenings at the Hôtel Rambouillet.* Bungener.
Famous Poisoner	*Marchioness de Brinvilliers.* Albert Smith.
Louis XIV	*The Frown of Majesty.* Lee.
Port Royal	*The Friends of Pascal.* Alcock.
John Law	*John Law, the Projector.* W. H. Ainsworth.
Mme. de Maintenon	*Sylvandire.* Alexandre Dumas.

Chautauqua Day, February 23

FRIENDS of Chautauqua in all parts of the country last winter joined in celebrating the eightieth birthday of Bishop John H. Vincent, Chautauqua's honored Chancellor, and the idea of making his birthday, February 23, each year, a world-wide "Chautauqua Day" was born.

The educational importance of this anniversary was widely recognized by people everywhere and many articles in the daily press and in weekly and monthly journals called attention to the beneficent work of Chautauqua, known throughout the world as a unique educational development of the democratic spirit of America. Annual celebrations of Chautauqua Day will perpetuate and increase recognition of the work of Chautauqua.

Begin now to plan for Chautauqua Day, next February 23, 1913, in your community; rally all Chautauquans to commemorate the great work of Chautauqua in the past, to emphasize the importance of its present activities, and to make Chautauqua Day an occasion when some further definite movement for the bettering of the life of your community shall fittingly be inaugurated.

A CHAUTAUQUA RALLY

The simplest form of celebration is for an individual, a committee, or a circle to invite all Chautauquans in your town to join in a "get together" social in honor of Bishop Vincent on February 23. Ask somebody to speak on Chautauqua and its work, or to tell some Chautauqua experiences, but, with or without a "program," hold a Chautauqua Day Rally—merely to get all Chautauquans to meet together will be an achievement both interesting and worth while.

Have you a C. L. S. C. Society of the Hall in the Grove or an Alumni Association? If so, then a good nucleus for your rally is at hand; if not, organize one for Chautauqua Day. (Simple plans for such organization will be mailed from the Extension Office, Chautauqua, N. Y.)

Perhaps you have a Circle largely composed of new readers. Then it is your special opportunity to show what Chautauqua means.

Are there not members in your town, possibly not now active Chautauquans, who have read one or more years and cherish the memory of what Chautauqua did for them?

Are there not still others who have never been C. L. S. C. members but have attended the Chautauqua Assembly or have been students in the Chautauqua Summer Schools and are keenly interested in the work of the Institution?

You can undoubtedly find in your Woman's Club many who have been old Chautauquans. Invite them to come and share experiences with you. Reach as many as possible by means of notices in the newspapers, friendly notes, personal calls. Ask them to lend their co-operation. Let them feel that "once a Chautauquan is to be always a Chautauquan" and that the Chautauqua fire once kindled in a community must never be allowed to die out. The Chautauqua spirit is an *inspiring* and a *unifying* force; its *breadth* and *catholicity* give it *unique* power.

PROGRAM HINTS FOR CHAUTAUQUA DAY

Roll Call: "Quotations" from the tributes sent to Bishop Vincent on his eightieth birthday (see June CHAUTAUQUAN, 1912).

Symposium: "What Chautauqua Has Done For Me." Brief personal experiences by C. L. S. C. members and others.

Discussion of article on "How I Was Educated" (see June CHAUTAUQUAN, 1912).

Anecdotes of Bishop Vincent's early life. From "Poor Boys who Became Famous" by Sarah K. Bolton.

Address: The Chautauqua Idea.

Paper: "Books and Studies published by Bishop Vincent" (see U. S. Catalogue available at most book sellers).

Reading: "An Old Quilt" (see August CHAUTAUQUAN, 1912).

Composite Report: "Chautauqua Reminiscences" by Bishop Vincent. Summed up under five heads: a) The Place, b) A Thought, c) An Institution, d) A Movement, e) A Force (see July CHAUTAUQUAN, 1903).

Reading: From "The Meaning of Chautauqua" by Bishop Vincent (booklet mailed on request).

Summary: "The Round World which Bishop Vincent's Influence has Reached" (see July CHAUTAUQUAN, 1903).

Committee Reports: a) Census of C. L. S. C. Readers and Directory of all local Chautauquans; b) On Organization of C. L. S. C. Alumni Association or S. H. G.; c) Chautauqua Scholarships; d) Pilgrimage to Chautauqua.

Round Table: What is the most practicable thing that Chautauquans can do for the betterment of this community?

Toast: "Chautauqua, Our 'Alma Mater'."

SUPPLEMENTARY SUGGESTIONS

Perhaps you can hold your Rally in the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., a public school hall, public library or the parlors of some church. There a Chautauqua exhibit might be arranged. You can secure C. L. S. C. diplomas, Annual certificates, Chautauqua postcards and other views and Chautauqua circulars which will present Chautauqua vividly. A Chautauqua poster could be made of points like the following:

WHY IT IS WORTH WHILE FOR YOU TO KNOW ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA

For nearly forty years educational ideals in this country have been molded through the influence of The Chautauqua Ideal.

Chautauqua is an *American Institution* known by the leaders of education in all lands. Other nations are looking to Chautauqua. It is a *living force.*

Chautauqua has raised the standard of education in the homes of this country for more than a generation. Education is the hope of democracy.

The Chautauqua Idea of the "College Outlook" for the home has helped to bring the college and the people together within a generation.

Don't Read at Random—Join the C. L. S. C.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION ON CHAUTAUQUA DAY

What progressive movements are being agitated in your town? What better time to inaugurate one than on Chautauqua Day? How can the Chautauqua impulse toward inter-denominational fraternity be most effectively applied to local institutions? Have you had a Social Survey of your village, town, or city? Have any of your friends secured a Chautauqua Summer Schools Scholarship? Do your women's clubs or young people's organizations utilize Chautauqua plans for systematic reading and study? Have you thought of holding in 1914 a "Winter Chautauqua?" Have you a public library? Is there a plan to make the school houses more useful to the people? Are your people trying to lift up the standards of public entertainment in the town? Perhaps you can get your mayor or some other public spirited citizen to give you an address on "How the Chautauqua Spirit may Help to Meet the Needs of the Community."

The "Hollow-way" winding among the Rebild Hills of Jutland to the Danish-American Park

King Christian X Delivering an Address at the Opening of the Danish-American Park in Jutland, August 5

The Opening of the Danish-American National Park

Tychine Ostergaard

[There are no more desirable citizens in America than the Scandinavians; there are none who look back more fondly to their old home across the sea. As a bond bteween the new country and the old the Danes who have settled in America have given to the Danish nation a park—a broad tract of heath among the Rebild hills of Jutland. President Taft was Honorary President of the Festival Committee which arranged the presentation; the Honorable Vice-Presidents were Count Carl Moltke, Danish Minister to the United States, and Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, the United States Minister to Denmark. On the fifth of last August the park was formally presented to Denmark and formally accepted by King Christian in the presence of a great throng, many hundreds of whom had come from America especially for the occasion. Mrs. Ostergaard, a native of Jutland, was a spectator of the moving scenes which she describes below.—EDITOR.]

IT IS a charming bit of Danish natural scenery that our countrymen from America have chosen for the setting of their park. Amid shining meadows and thick forests, the Rebild hills rise in sharply marked ridges covered with heather and scrub oaks. Dividing them runs a white 'hollow-road' or defile. When the heather is coming out its faint lilac color increases the brilliancy of the brown hills. The heather is prettier and more moving, too, than any other natural feature—for him who understands it—but it is also more somber.

On the fifth of August, 1912, a day which will be long remembered, the beautiful hills of Rebild were the scene of a splendid festival. It was a day of national rejoicing. For thousands of Danes and Americans the Rebild Park is going to mean a delightful place of meeting both now and in days to come. People gathered in crowds from all parts of the country, carriages stood along the highroad through the hills, the famous 'hollow-road,' which was flanked with Danish and American flags. Trains brought hundreds and hundreds of folk from distant towns to the small station at a distance of about four kilometers, and

from early morning there was an activity never before seen in that neighborhood. Everywhere Danneborg, the Danish flag, and the Star Spangled Banner floated side by side. At about two o'clock the hills surrounding the flower-trimmed meeting ground were covered with thousands of people who kept their places faithfully in spite of the pouring rain—the only note of discord in the occasion.

Suddenly the crowds stirred. All heads turned in one direction. The King was coming followed by the President of the Council, the Minister of Agriculture and a suite of military and civil authorities. Thundering cheers resounded, while the King, smiling, bowed on all sides. Cheers were repeated over and over again, especially after the King's speech, when upon a sign from him the Danish and American flags were run up all along the hills and the King in a voice loud enough to be heard by his 20,000 listeners, cried "Long live our ancient country!"

Among the other speeches the American ambassador, Dr. Egan, spoke about what Americans owe to the Danes. He would not dwell, he said, upon the material struggles or victories of the Danish-Americans. They have made their way like other immigrants. "No Dane," said Dr. Egan, "who was worthy of his own country, was refused when he came to the country which is now proud of calling him its citizen. But the qualities which made him that good citizen were not acquired in his adopted country; they are qualities which have been built on noble tradition! In a democratic country, he has kept his political conscience clear. He has asserted his honor. The Danish-Americans have never been classed with those who destroy, they are regarded as constructive, They have never estimated money or the power of money more than intelligence. They are ready to make any sacrifice for the education of their children. The Danish-American—the diligent worker, the skilful artisan, the careful teacher—has given us more than we in any way could give him. He has helped to teach us the

value of religion without bigotry, frugality without plainness, contentment without small-mindedness."

"The significance of the park," said Mr. Antonsen from Chicago, "shall be, that as long as the heath shall lie, through all eternity, in its original natural beauty, it shall be a permanent memorial of the son's love for his mother, an expression of the deep admiration which the emigrated Dane feels for his native country. It is a piece of Danish-America on Danish ground, where the Star Spangled Banner and Danneborg wave side by side in harmony. There shall be a call every fourth of July not only to gather Danish-Americans to the festival, but to summon all Americans within reach, and they will see and admit the beauty of the Danish land."

Dr. Max Henius of Chicago, president of the Festival Committee, read several telegrams from Danish associations which were celebrating the Rebild festival in the United States of America. In Chicago 15,000 people were assembled, in San Francisco about 6,000. A telegraphic congratulation from President Taft was greeted with cheers and was followed by the singing of the American national hymn, "America."

There was much deep feeling in all hearts and it did not cease with the speakers who followed. When the high-school director, Höjbjerg, from Nebraska, spoke about Danish intellectual culture in America and the part the mother tongue plays in it, it was felt that the Danish-American National Park was more than a gift to the native country, that it was a symbol, a proof of the bonds that unite countrymen though separated by oceans.

The program was enlivened by orchestral music and by singing, several of the songs being written for the occasion. "Stjernebanneret" ("The Starry Banner") proved especially stirring. A "tone picture" called "The Heather" had been prepared as a part of the exercises planned to be given in the City Hall in Copenhagen and cancelled on account of

King Frederick's death shortly before. The synopsis given below is taken from the program, and, though brief, shows amply the loving regard in which all Danes hold

THE BROWN HEATHER

Dear heather brown, childhood's fairy-land! Here nested the plover and romped the playful herd. List to the shepherd's song and the toll of distant evening bells.

Dear, brown Heath! Many a weary wanderer has returned to this memory-hallowed spot to seek in dreams a respite from the strife of the world. Ever to preserve your beauty should be the high privilege of every Dane.

SUNRISE

The glorious Sun lifts his flaming orb amid eastern clouds. A thousand larks acclaim him joyously, the hills lie dreaming in the haze, gems of dew sparkle on the gossamer—the time of action has come, the holy hour when Heaven kneels to Earth.

SUNSET

Peace, my heart, the Sun sinks. The toilers turn homeward, silence shrouds the paths, only the drone of a belated bee sounds over the plain, the lapwing glides across the water in a last flight before he, too, folds his wings. Windows gleam and waters mirror the crimson heaven above.

CONSECRATION

Denmark, you are proud of your name writ golden in billows of grain, yet you will place a flower in your hair, a wreath of heather on the graves of your fathers. And those from broader lands do not despise your Heath, humble though its thatched huts, for the clinging vines are twined strongly about their hearts. In the land of the prairies a thousand memories rest longingly on the heather-covered slopes. So here we have erected our altar beneath nature's vaulted temple. What time has parted is once more joined together, in hallowed consecration, on the heather-carpeted ground of childhood's memories.

The National Song of Denmark

From the Danish of Johannes Evald

King Christian stood by the lofty mast
In mist and smoke;
His sword was hammering so fast,
Through Gothic helm and brain it passed;
Then sank each hostile hulk and mast,
In mist and smoke.
"Fly!" shouted they, "fly, he who can!
Who braves of Denmark's Christian
The stroke?"

Nils Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar,
Now is the hour!
He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,
And smote the foe full sore,
And shouted loud, through the tempest's roar,
"Now is the hour!"
"Fly!" shouted they, "for shelter fly!
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy
The power?"

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent
Thy murky sky!
Then champions to thine arms were sent;
Terror and Death glared where he went;
From the waves was heard a wail, that rent
Thy murky sky!
From Denmark, thunders Tordenskiol,
Let each to Heaven commend his soul,
And fly!

Path of the Dane to fame and might!
Dark-rolling wave!
Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with despite,
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!
And amid pleasures and alarms,
And war and victory, be thine arms
My grave!

—Translated by Longfellow.

The Father*

THE man whose story is here to be told was the wealthiest and most influential person in his parish; his name was Thord Overaas. He appeared in the priest's study one day, tall and earnest.

"I have gotten a son," said he, "and I wish to present him for baptism."

"What shall his name be?"

"Finn,—after my father,"

"And the sponsors?"

They were mentioned, and proved to be the best men and women of Thord's relations in the parish.

"Is there anything else?" inquired the priest, and looked up.

The peasant hesitated a little.

"I should like very much to have him baptized by himself," said he, finally.

"That is to say, on a week-day?"

"Next Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon."

"Is there anything else?" inquired the priest.

"There is nothing else;" and the peasant twirled his cap, as though he were about to go.

By Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norwegian writer. Translated by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson. Courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co.

Then the priest rose. "There is yet this, however," said he, and walking toward Thord, he took him by the hand and looked gravely into his eyes: "God grant that the child may become a blessing to you!"

One day sixteen years later, Thord stood once more in the priest's study.

"Really, you carry your age astonishingly well, Thord," said the priest; for he saw no change whatever in the man.

"That is because I have no troubles," replied Thord.

To this the priest said nothing, but after a while he asked, "What is your pleasure this evening?"

"I have come this evening about that son of mine who is to be confirmed tomorrow."

"He is a bright boy."

"I do not wish to pay the priest until I heard what number the boy would have when he takes his place in church tomorrow."

"He will stand Number One."

"So I have heard; and here are ten dollars for the priest."

"Is there anything else I can do for you?" inquired the priest, fixing his eyes on Thord.

"There is nothing else."

Eight years more rolled by, and then one day a noise was heard outside of the priest's study, for many men were approaching and at their head was Thord, who entered first.

The priest looked up and recognized him.

"You come well attended this evening, Thord," said he.

"I am here to request that banns may be published for my son: he is about to marry Karen Storliden, daughter of Gudmund, who stands here beside me."

"Why, that is the richest girl in the parish."

"So they say," replied the peasant, stroking back his hair with one hand.

The priest sat awhile as if in deep thought, then entered the names in his book, without making any comments,

and the men wrote their signatures underneath. Thord laid three dollars on the table.

"One is all I am to have," said the priest.

"I know that very well, but he is my only child; I want to do it handsomely."

The priest took the money.

"This is now the third time, Thord, that you have come on your son's account."

"But now I am through with him," said Thord, and folding up his pocket-book he said farewell and walked away.

The men slowly followed him.

A fortnight later, the father and son were rowing one calm, still day, across the lake to Storliden to make arrangements for the wedding.

"This thwart is not secure," said the son, and stood up to straighten the seat on which he was sitting.

At the same moment the board he was standing on slipped from under him; he threw out his arms, uttered a shriek, and fell overboard.

"Take hold of the oar!" shouted his father, springing to his feet and holding out the oar.

But when the son had made a couple of efforts he grew stiff.

"Wait a moment!" cried the father, and began to row toward his son.

Then the son rolled over on his back, gave his father one long look, and sank.

Thord could scarcely believe it; he held the boat still, and stared at the spot where his son had gone down, as though he must surely come to the surface again. There rose some bubbles, then some more, and finally one large one that burst; and the lake lay there as smooth and bright as a mirror again.

For three days and three nights people saw the father rowing round and round the spot, without taking either

food or sleep; he was dragging the lake for the body of his son. And toward morning of the third day he found it, and carried it in his arms up over the hills to his gard.

It might have been about a year from that day, when the priest, late one autumn evening, heard some one in the passage outside of the door, carefully trying to find the latch. The priest opened the door, and in walked a tall, thin man, with bowed form and white hair. The priest looked long at him before he recognized him. It was Thord.

"Are you out walking so late?" said the priest, and stood still in front of him.

"Ah, yes! it is late," said Thord, and took a seat.

The priest sat down also, as though waiting. A long, long silence followed. At last Thord said:

"I have something with me that I should like to give to the poor; I want it to be invested as a legacy in my son's name.

He rose, laid some money on the table, and sat down again. The priest counted it.

"It is a great deal of money," said he.

"It is half the price of my gard. I sold it today."

The priest sat long in silence. At last he asked, but gently:

"What do you propose to do now, Thord?"

"Something better."

They sat there for awhile, Thord with downcast eyes, the priest with his eyes fixed on Thord. Presently the priest said slowly and softly:

"I think your son has at last brought you a true blessing."

"Yes, I think so myself," said Thord, looking up, while two big tears coursed slowly down his cheeks.

Efficiencygrams

January 1

Efficiency means the maximum of accomplishment with the minimum of effort.

January 2

"Initiative" pre-supposes using your mind and then acting promptly on its advice.

January 3

Believe in yourself—in your own goodness, in your own power.

January 4

It is a consolation to feel that one has done his best; but if that best has not been successful it behooves him to make that best better.

January 5

Be chary of words of sympathy; they weaken. Be prodigal of expressions of understanding; they strengthen.

January 6

Find out what the standard is and keep up to it unflinchingly.

January 7

Take with you an atmosphere of serenity and see how it smooths the day.

January 8

There is something more than being able to see opportunity; it is to be fitted to take advantage of it. If you are not fitted to it it is not your opportunity but another's.

January 9

Apply to yourself the same acute observation that you apply to others and you won't be self-deceived.

January 10

Love is a forceful motive power. It supplies purpose; it stimulates to action; it rewards.

January 11

If you had a machine that would not work you would find out the cause and remedy it. If you are not a success, proceed on the same plan—find out the cause and remedy it.

January 12

Work with concentration, and, when you are through, stop. Half concentration wastes time and produces small results.

January 13

There is spiritual reinforcement that comes from the mere physical attitude of wearing a courageous front.

January 14

Cheerfulness is a tool.

January 15

Hope—not vaguely but constructively. Bring to pass what you hope for.

January 16

We are sure of the inner compensation for the right doing, and if we think about it rightly there will be other kinds, too.

January 17

Be strong to resist temptation. Do not mistake untested strength for real power.

January 18

Sacrifice is not loss, it is exchange.

January 19

You are made in God's image, therefore respect your individuality. Your brother is made in God's image too. Respect his individuality.

January 20

When you wake in the morning thank God for the night, thank God for the opportunities of the day to come, and draw upon the divine strength.

January 21

Be reasonable; be open to conviction; concede intelligently.

January 22

Happiness rests on a basis of well-doing.

January 23

Be just—but temper justice with mercy.

January 24

Steady pegging at it is more effective than fits and starts, however brilliant.

January 25

Be cheerful and see how contagious it is.

January 26

Time sets the good and the bad in proper relation to each other. It is like the clearing away of haze.

January 27

Be interested in other people.

January 28

Understand exactly what you want to do, believe in your ability to do it—then do it!

January 29

The final test of all action, of all life is truth.

January 30

The writer of narrative keeps constantly before him a unity of purpose. So should the teller of life's story.

January 31

Never lose confidence in your own fidelity, your own high-mindedness, your own success.

Half a Sheet of Paper*

August Strindberg

THE last moving van had gone. The tenant, a young man with a band of mourning around his hat, wandered once again through the apartment to see if he had not left something. No, he had forgotten nothing—nothing whatever. Then he went out into the corridor, although determined never to think more of what he had lived through in this apartment.

But see! In the corridor, near the telephone, there was half a sheet of paper tacked up. It was closely written, and in several handwritings; some legible, in black ink; some, pencil scrawls in black or red. There it stood—the whole beautiful romance that had been played in the short time of two years. All that he tried to forget was written there—a bit of human history on half a sheet of paper!

He took the sheet down. It was a sort of sun-yellowish scratch paper, that casts a sheen. He laid it on the coping of the porcelain stove in the sitting room and, bending over it, he began to read.

First stood her name: *Alice.* It was the prettiest name he knew, because it was his sweetheart's—and the number 15, 11. It looked like a chant number in church.

Under it stood: *The Bank.* That was his work; the sacred work that meant for him and her bread and a home. But the number was crossed, for the bank had failed and he had been taken on at another, after a short period of much anxiety.

Then followed—*The florist's* and *cab station.* That was when they were engaged, and when he had a pocketful of money.

Then: *The furniture dealer; the decorator*—He sets up house. *Express Bureau*—They move in. *Opera Box-office*—50, 50—They are newly wed and go to the opera on Sundays. Their best moments are when they both sit in silence and meet in beauty and harmony in the fairyland on the other side of the curtain.

Here followed a man's name, which was crossed out. It was that of a friend who had reached a certain height in the community but who could not stand success, hence fell, irremediably, and had to travel far away. So ephemeral is that will-o'-the-wisp, success!

Here something new seems to have entered the lives of the couple. Written with a lead pencil in a woman's hand stands:

*From "Easter and Stories." Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. Courtesy Stewart & Kidd Company, Cincinnati.

The Sister. Which sister?—Ah! the one with the big gray cloak and the sweet, sympathetic face, who comes so softly and never goes through the drawing room, but takes the corridor way to the bedroom. Under her name is written: *Doctor L.*

Here first appears the name of a relative,—It says: *Mamma.* That is the mother-in-law, who has discreetly kept out of the way, so as not to disturb the newly married. But now she is called in the hour of need, and comes gladly, since she is wanted.

Here begins a big scrawl in blue and red: *The Intelligence Office*—The servant has left, or a new one is to be engaged.

The apothecary—H-m!—It darkens. *The dairy.* Here milk is ordered—sterilized milk. *The grocer—the butcher,* and others.

The household needs begin to be conducted by telephone. Then the mistress of the home is not in her usual place? No, for she lies sick abed.

That which followed he could not read, for it began to grow dim before his eyes, as it must do for the drowning man at sea when he would look through salt water; but it stood there!—*The undertaker.* That tells enough!—a larger and a smaller casket. And in parenthesis was written: *"Of dust."*

Then there was nothing more. It ended with dust, as it always does.

But he took the sun-yellow paper, kissed it, and put it in his breast pocket.

In two minutes he had lived through two years of his life.

He was not bent when he walked out. On the contrary, he carried his head high, like a proud and happy man, for he felt that once he had possessed the sweetest thing in life. How many unfortunates there are, alas! who have never had this.

Frithiof's Temptation*

Esaias Tegnér, Bishop of Wexio (1782-1846), is one of Sweden's greatest poets, and the one most frequently quoted. In old legends he found material ready to his hand, and his "Frithiof's Saga" retold the ancient story. In Tegnér's version Frithiof and fair Ingeborg were reared together and grew to love each other, but when their fathers died the princess's brothers refused to allow her to marry Frithiof and gave her to King Ring, good and wise, but old enough to be her father. In revenge for the spurning of his suit Frithiof refuses to aid the brothers and goes forth in search of adventure. At Yule-tide he can no longer resist an attempt to see Ingeborg and goes in disguise to King Ring's court where he finds himself sorely tempted to take advantage of the old king's weakness.

The aged monarch wills the chase, and with him hies the gentle queen;
And swarming round in proud array is all the court assembled seen:

*From Tegner's "Frithiof Saga." Translated by Rev. William Lewerey Blackley.

Bows are twanging, quivers rattle, eager horse-hoofs paw the clay;
And, with hooded eyes, the falcons scream impatient for their prey.

Lo! the chase's empress cometh! Hapless Frithiof, glance away!
Like a star on spring cloud sitteth she upon her courser gray,
Half like Freya, half like Rota, lovelier than the heavenly pair;
From her slender hat of purple azure plumes float high in air.

* * * * * * *

Now the hunter's troop is ready. Halloa! over hill and dale
Horns reëcho; eager falcons climb aloft to Odin's hall:
All the forest beasts affrighted seek their distant lairs in fear;
But with lance outstretched before her, their Valkyria follows near.

Ring the agéd cannot follow as the chase speeds swiftly on,
Sorrowful and silent by him rideth Frithiof alone,
Gloomy, mournful recollections all his soul with anguish tear,
And, whenever he can turn him, hears he echoes of despair.

* * * * * * *

While thus he sorrowed, they their way into a lonely dell had made,—
Dark and hill-surrounded, overspread with birch and alder shade.
Ring, dismounting, quoth: "How cool and pleasant doth the grove
appear!
Weary am I; let us rest, and for an hour I'll slumber here."

"Here thou may'st not sleep, O king, for such a slumber bringeth
pain;
Up! The ground is hard and cold—full soon I'll lead thee home
again."
"Like other gods," the old man said, "sleep cometh when we hope
it least,
And surely to his host my guest will scarce begrudge a little rest?"

Then Frithiof took his mantle off, and spread it out beneath the trees,
And trustfully the old king laid his head upon the young man's knees,
Slept soundly, as upon his shield a warrior after war's alarms,
And softly as an infant sleeps within its mother's loving arms.

As he slumbers, hark! there sings a coal-black bird from off the
bough:
"Haste thee, Frithiof, slay the Graybeard—end thy sorrows at a
blow!
Take the queen—she's thine, since once to thee betrothal's kiss
she gave:
Here no mortal eye beholds thee; deep and silent is the grave."

Frithiof listens,—hark! now sings a snow-white bird from off a bough:
"Though no mortal eye behold thee, Odin's eye can see thee now:
Coward. wouldst thou murder sleep? Shall helpless age by thee be slain?
Such deed, whate'er to thee it bring, can never peace or honor gain."

So the birds sang, both in turn, but Frithiof took his battle-blade,
Shuddering he flung it from him, far into the gloomy shade;
The black bird back to Nastrand flies; but, borne along on shining wings,
With song as sweet as tuneful harp, the white one up to sunshine springs.

Straight the old king, waking, quoth: "Much rest did my short sleep afford;
'Tis sweet to slumber in the shade, protected by a brave man's sword:
But where, O stranger, is thy blade—the lightning's brother, whither sped?
And who hath separated you, so little wont to separate?"

"It matters little," Frithiof said, "for swords are plenty in the North;
Sharp-tongued is the blade, O king; no word of peace it speaketh forth:
Within the steel doth evil dwell, a spirit dark from Niffelhem;
Against him sleep no safety hath; gray hairs are but a snare to him."

"Dissembled was my slumber, youth, to prove thee," agéd Ring replied;
"The wise should never trust himself to man or sword of man untried.
Thou art Frithiof; when my hall thou entered'st I knew thee well:
Old Ring hath long been ware of what his guest sought to conceal.

"Wherefore, thus disguised and nameless, 'neath my roof-tree didst thou glide?
Wherefore? Was it from the old man's arms to steal away his bride?
Honor, Frithiof, never sitteth nameless at the banquet gay;
Frank and open is its visage, and its shield is bright as day.

"The dread alike of gods and men, to me a Frithiof far was famed;
Shields he cleft; by him insulted, sacred shrines in ruin flamed;
Soon with fierce array he'll come, I ever thought, to vex my land,
And he came,—in beggar's raiment, and a staff was in his hand.

"Yet, wherefore turn away thy gaze? I, too, have felt youth's angry strife;
It is the time of Berserk-rage in each man's ever-struggling life:
In clash of arms its course must pass, until appeased its fierce mood be:
Thy fault in pity I forget, since I have proved and pardoned thee.

"Thou seest I am agéd grown, and to the grave must soon decline;
Then take to thee my realm, and take the queen, for she is thine.
Meanwhile, remain, my son, and dwell within my palace as before;
Guard me, thou swordless warrior; our ancient strife is o'er."

"Never," gloomy Frithiof answered, "came I as a thief to thee;
And had I willed to take thy queen, could any man have hindered me?
I only longed my bride to see but once—alas! but once again,
And, woe is me! the half-quenched flame rekindled I to fiercer pain.

* * * * * * *

"No more, no more for peace in vain I'll seek upon the grassy earth;
Beneath my footsteps burns the soil, no shade to me the trees give forth;
My Ingeborg is lost to me, alas! by agéd Ring she's owned;
Life's sun for me is set, and wide is sorrow's darkness spread around."

* * * * * * *

The Vesper Hour*

Conducted by Chancellor John H. Vincent.

SEVEN SIMPLE RULES OF LIFE FOR THE NEW YEAR

"Everything in life centers in personality
If any man *will open the door.*"

1. *Live to serve rather than to be served—be a fountain rather than a whirlpool.*
2. *Be silent about yourself.*

*The Vesper Hour continues the ministries of Chautauqua's Vesper Service throughout the year.

3. *Cultivate the habit of self-denial—not for merit to be won but for service to be done.*
4. *Seek the happiness and success of others.*
5. *Keep an open door between yourself and God.*
6. *Use the Sabbath Day wisely.*
7. *Build up character after God's order.*

One of the most gifted Protestant leaders today in Paris is Pastor Wilfred Monod of the well-known Protestant Church, the Oratoire.* He has written many books which have made a wide appeal to the thinking French people of today. One of the strongest of these is entitled "To Believers and Atheists," which has been much discussed. His sympathies are very broad. The modern Christian movement called in France "Christian Socialism" appeals to him strongly. While fearless and effective in his writing, he is profoundly devout and touches the hearts of his people by his understanding of their needs. The following brief sketch entitled "L'Humanité" is typical of his far-reaching spirit. It is one of a group of short essays entitled "Science and Prayer" intended for each month of the year. Chautauqua readers will be repaid by a closer acquaintance with this earnest leader.

HUMANITY

Jonah 4:11. *"And should not I spare Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle?"*

OH, how the Thought of Humanity makes my heart beat! Millions and millions of human creatures complete their days of toil under the reddening of the twilight sky; then I begin mine under the pearly light of morning. While I slept many have toiled for me; they have harvested the cotton which is to clothe me, extracted the coal which will warm me, shipped the foods which are to nourish me. Nearer to me, under the silent stars, bakers have kneaded

*Members will notice that in the December number of the "Reading Journey through Paris" there is a photograph of Queen Wilhelmina laying a wreath at the foot of the statue of Coligny on the outside of this church, and in this number a picture of the façade.

my bread while I slept, printers have set up my morning papers, mechanicians have driven the panting locomotives which brought my letters. My imagination traverses earth and sea, and everywhere it encounters the human being everywhere identically the same under the most varied disguises, everywhere marked by the seal of reason, illumined by the austere brightness of incorruptible conscience, everywhere sad and depressed and hungering for happiness. I am filled with compassion for my race; by a mental impulse I unite with it deliberately; I refuse to separate my destiny from its destiny; at the beginning of the day, I voluntarily take my place in the moving caravan.

But this is too little to say; for I feel myself in communion with the dead, as well as with the living. Humanity constitutes an indivisible thing, an organic whole, to which belong all human beings that have ever existed since the beginning of the world; humanity is a collective being where the living are ever an infinitely small minority while the dead make up its innumerable majority. And I owe everything to those who have gone before! They discovered fire, they invented tools, they formed language; millions of human brains have left their indelible marks on each of the words that I use; if I am to express my prayer, it is because they have furnished me with the means. They have suffered, they have erred, they have sinned, they have disappeared in the dust with their temples and their cities, but they sought, they labored, they created art and science, and all our civilization is their work. This is why I feel myself one with the obscure multitude of our unknown predecessors.

Yet my gratitude always goes out above all to those heroes of conscience and of faith who scattered the shadows of paganism, forced back evil and despair, faced martyrdom, laid the foundations of the Kingdom of God upon earth. At the moment when I kneel I think of all who, before my time have knelt in order that I, in my turn, may pray freely

and hopefully; I think of the prophets, the apostles, the confessors, the reformers, the missionaries; I feel myself surrounded by the "great cloud of witnesses" wherein I salute the loved and venerated beings who before death revealed even to me the calm splendor of their sanctity.

And I say to myself that I in my turn should like to leave the same spiritual heritage to my successors. Then I am united in spirit not only to generations gone but to those which shall follow; I perceive that the present must be sacrificed to the future and that we must prepare for our children an environment favorable to the noble and complete development of the human being. Today the atmosphere which souls breathe is poisoned by enormous centers of pestilence; entire continents set free the asphyxiating emanations of a fierce and sensual paganism; and in our civilized countries the moral status is so rudimentary that different people of Europe behave like strangers to each other, try to weaken each other on commercial and industrial grounds, prepare international war, and thus by falsehood perpetuate hatred, and by hatred, misery.

This is where we are today. And this is why, on my knees at dawn, the hour when my heart is moved toward humanity, when I unite with the humanity of yesterday as with that of today, I feel the need of uniting with equal fervor with the humanity of the future. I love it in anticipation. I wish it to be strong and generous, able to accomplish the designs of God and to carry the world to its goal; and to that end I must from now on respect liberty. Woe is me if I desire to compel coming generations to think exactly as I myself think, if I forge cages for spirits to come, if I fasten the bark of the future to the shores of the present.

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Continental European, Classical, English, and American subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest to readers.

"Let there be many windows in your soul
That all the beauty of the universe may beautify it.
Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources.
Tear away
The blinds of superstition; let the light
Pour through fair windows, broad as faith itself
And high as Heaven. Tune your ear
To all the wordless music of the stars
And to the voice of nature, and your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their peace-crowned heights;
And all the forces of the firmament
Shall fortify your strength. Be not afraid
To thrust away half-truths and grasp the whole."

—*Selected.*

DEATH OF MRS. LEWIS MILLER

The death of Mrs. Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, brings into prominence for all Chautauquans a reminder of the gentle lady whose husband, Hon. Lewis Miller, was one of the founders of Chautauqua. As the mother of a large

family of eleven children, Mrs. Miller's sympathies reached out to a wide circle of friends. She shared the enthusiasm of her husband in the days when he devised the plans for his famous Akron Sunday School. Its unique building gave it prestige throughout the wide territory where it became a model for progressive architecture in church building. After the founding of Chautauqua in 1874 the Miller Cottage with its adjoining tent became the summer home of the family and here the boys and girls grew to maturity, entering into all Chautauqua developments. Mrs. Miller's oldest son, Mr. Ira M. Miller, is third vice-president of the Board of Trustees of Chautauqua Institution. Seven of Mrs. Miller's sons and daughters are still living, and at their request Bishop Vincent conducted the services at Akron.

CHAUTAUQUA DAY, FEBRUARY 23

Everybody who has now or ever has had any connection of any kind with Chautauqua, or who wants to begin the cultivation of the spirit of earnest brotherhood which is the true "Chautauqua Spirit" should read the article on page 193, suggesting appropriate recognition of Chancellor Vincent's birthday, February 23. Then, when they have read it they should act upon it.

CHAUTAUQUA IN NEW YORK

An inspiring Chauatuqua meeting was that held by the members of the New York City Chautauqua Round Table on the evening of December 3. The Round Table has been most fortunate in securing the friendly co-operation of Christ Church at 71st Street and Broadway, a place easy of access. The transept of this church, known as Seabury Hall, forms a cosy auditorium and here Chautauquans have gathered frequently during the past few years. On this occasion they were particularly fortunate in being able to welcome Professor Cecil F. Lavell of Teachers' College,

Columbia University. Professor Lavell is well known to Chautauquans. His charming book, "Italian Cities" has been deservedly popular and many who have been to Chautauqua remember his fine lectures and his admirable studies in modern history. An enthusiastic audience lingered after his address to chat with the speaker and with each other. A roll call revealed the fact that some twenty of those present had been to Chautauqua. Each under-graduate class and a number of older classes were represented and several New York 1913s are looking forward to graduation this summer.

HOW TO STUDY DR. POWERS'S BOOK

It is frequently true that a circle can accomplish its best work if the members do the actual reading of the prescribed chapters at home, making themselves thoroughly familiar with the material so that the various members on the program at the meeting may be related mentally to the different aspects of the work to which they refer. In the case of Dr. Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art," which requires constant reference to the pictures which he is describing, it will be found that the best results can be obtained by going through the required chapters in class. It will not be necessary to read every word aloud. Each paragraph may be summarized in a few words and the result given to all, while the author's statements should be compared closely with the illustrations. This method will impress clearly upon the mind the inter-relation of text and pictures.

PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN WORDS

A person gains most from reading and research when he does it all himself. This applies to investigation of the pronunciation of foreign words as much as to anything else. And when such words occur in the home reading work not

only does he get the most advantage who studies out the pronunciation for himself at home, but he also promotes the excellence of the work done in the circle if he does not waste precious moments in hesitations. At the same time, with very busy people who do a good deal of the work at the meeting instead of beforehand it often will help matters if one person prepares himself on all the unusual words in the lesson and gives the correct rendering promptly as the necessity arises. This time-saving service, however, will fail of its greatest usefulness if readers allow themselves to be helped and do not make the information their own by jotting it down. *No pronunciation once given should require repetition at another meeting.*

DEATH OF TWO EARLY CHAUTAUQUANS

Two of Chautauqua's enthusiastic disciples who rendered her signal service in past years, slipped away into the other life last autumn. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, one of the editors of *The Continent* in Philadelphia, recalls to many an old Chautauquan of very interesting personality. Dr. Holmes was one of Chautauqua's earliest Sunday School Normal Class teachers, a co-worker with that famous body of young men, Doctors Hurlbut and Dunning, Dr. B. T. Vincent and Frank Beard, Dr. Worden and James L. Hughes, who threw themselves heartily into the building up of Chautauqua under its wise Chancellor's leadership. Dr. Holmes was a brilliant teacher and a marked member of the Latin Department in Chautauqua's first Summer School. In 1884 when Chautauqua established a correspondence college, Dr. Holmes became its first registrar, with offices in Plainfield, New Jersey. He was one of the earliest C. L. S. C. members and by his counsels and practical helpfulness gave it the strength of his scholarly mind. In later years the ministry reasserted its call to him, he became a pastor and later the editor of an important church paper.

Quite a different field of Chautauqua service was that

occupied by the late Dr. Wilbur F. Davidson, one of the pioneer leaders of the early Chautauqua assemblies throughout the country. His tact as a leader endeared him to thousands to whom he gave of his best and Chautauqua gratefully recognized his hearty co-operation in extending her educational ideals.

A LETTER FROM THE SENIOR PRESIDENT

Class of 1913, attention! Those of us who were at Chautauqua during the season of 1912 caught a clear vision of the glories awaiting us next year. Just think of it! More than thirty of us were in line on Recognition Day; our obligations to the Alumni Association were all discharged before the season's close; some money still remains in our treasury, and we have another year's dues to depend upon; our banner is provided for and our tablet in the Hall of Philosophy is in course of preparation! Did any other class in the history of the C. L. S. C. ever have a brighter outlook for the future? Let us resolve that not one of us shall fall by the way. If any of us have fallen a little behind with our reading let us resolve to make it all up before the end of this C. L. S. C. year; just a little economy of time will do this. Now is the time for every member of the class to begin planning to be at Chautauqua on Recognition Day this year. And let us go early and stay late; some wonderful experiences await us.

W. E. Howard, President.
3323 Ward St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOT TOO BUSY TO READ

The circle at Ozark, Missouri, is made up of busy home makers, women who look after the welfare of husbands and children, of brothers and sisters, of parents. One adds to her household duties the care of an invalid mother. Another

Rev. W. E. Howard
President of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1913

Recognition Day, 1912, at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland. Procession led by C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, Mrs. Ida B. Cole and Dr. C. E. Shelton, Manager of the Assembly

The Elizabeth Gamble Deaconesses' Home and Missionary Training School, Cincinnati. Many C. L. S. C. meetings are held here

About to receive their diplomas from an Ardmore (Oklahoma) reader

has five children. Yet all of these people find time to do good work and to keep up a high average in their attendance record. Perhaps it is because the mother of five feels that she must read for her children as well as herself that she assimilates with especial thoroughness what she learns. This group is fortunate in having several members who read aloud with unusual distinctness and expression, one of them the winner of a gold medal in a W. C. T. U. contest. These readers are always willing to use their talent for their friends' pleasure. A recent delightful instance was during the progress of an all-day meeting. The Ozark Circle is an excellent example of the truth that it is always the busy people who can do one thing more, and the reason is because they have learned how to work with system.

DO YOU FEEL IT? PASS IT ON

There is great power in enthusiasm. If you want to persuade you must believe firmly and you must express your belief with conviction. Your earnestness will have its weight; if you add enthusiasm to it you cannot fail of success. Those Chautauqua readers who know people who need the pleasure or the discipline of systematic reading will be sure to win them to the C. L. S. C. if they put into their arguments the enthusiasm which they themselves feel. It is this belief and enthusiasm that make our Field Secretaries, Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton and Mrs. Ida B. Cole, convincing workers, that allow Miss Georgia Hopkins, for two years the Lady of the Veranda at Chautauqua, New York, to report three vigorous circles in the not very large town of Shelbyville, Illinois, and that make the city of Des Moines, Iowa, an equally living center of Chautauqua activity. When you feel so enthusiastic about the course that you can't keep still another minute, don't try! That is the time to talk for then you'll make converts in plenty.

THROUGH CHAUTAUQUA'S GOLDEN GATE*

It seems a long way from the cloisters of San Gabriel and the picturesque Blue Danube to Chautauqua's Golden Gate, and it might seem a rather sudden drop from the spiritual on the one hand, and the romantic on the other; but it can only seem so to the uninitiated, for if one uses eyes and ears at Chautauqua, he will perceive, not only the spiritual and picturesque, but poetry and sentiment as well. This is best observed by the class completing the four years' reading course. From the Baccalaureate sermon in the Amphitheater and the impressive Class Vigil held at night in the Hall of Philosophy with the classic Greek fires, lighted especially for that occasion, burning brilliantly, to the Recognition Day exercises and presentation of diplomas, all is marked by the finest sentiment. Bishop Vincent may not be classed as a poet, but the poetic instinct has been given rare expression in the many ideas and symbols connected with the C. L. S. C. graduation ceremonies. On the morning of Recognition Day, the members of the class assemble and form in procession outside the Golden Gate, which for the occasion is placed at the foot of the path leading to the Hall. After a brief ceremony here, the Guard unlocks the "Portals of Knowledge" and the procession moves slowly under the arch, is met on the other side by winsome little girls dressed in white and crowned with smilax, who strew the pathway with flowers, the choir meanwhile singing a welcome to the new members of the "Society of the Hall in the Grove," for that is the standing now accorded the graduates. The ceremonies here consist of music, responsive readings and brief addresses. An important feature is the dedication of the class tablet. It is the desire of Chautauqua Institution, that each class shall have a kind of proprietorship in the Hall of Philosophy by contributing a mosaic tablet to be laid in the floor of that building. If the tablet has been provided and placed, it is dedicated at this time.

Besides the graduating class, representatives from other classes with their banners and emblems always are present on Recognition Day, and when the formal recognition of the new class has been received, the whole audience is arranged in procession, and marches, led by Chancellor Vincent and the other officers, down the avenue and along the lake front to the Amphitheater, where the oration of the day is given. The Class of 1912, officially called the Shakespeare Class, had a large number present to pass through the Gates. With

*Read at a meeting of the Monongahela (Pennsylvania) Woman's Club following papers on "San Gabriel" and "The Blue Danube."

their brand new white silk banner with its spearhead brought from Stratford and its green-embroidered motto "To thine own self be true," they felt a thrill of importance as they marched along, two and two, between the separated ranks of hundreds of alumni. It is glorious to be the cynosure of all eyes. Of course they all looked ravishing,—they admitted it. Along with their badges, they wore the eglantine, the class flower. As it wasn't the season for wild roses, they manufactured their own, and one of our Monongahela graduates carried off the honors for expert needlework. She did not violate Chautauqua decorum however by doing her fancy work while a lecture was in progress. Another member of our circle distinguished herself as commander-in-chief of the 'punch'—so called—table. She ladled out three or four thousand glasses, more or less, of that beverage on the evening of the Promenade Concert and Reception.

Amid strains of joyous band music, we took our places as guests of honor, to listen to Dr. Earl Barnes in a most inspiring address on "Being Born Again." I wish it were possible to give you some of the points of this excellent discourse. Emphasis was laid on the fact that "to neglect one's continuous mental growth is sin." Of course, as we hadn't been neglecting our mental growth, we felt highly virtuous, and as the inner man so perfectly corresponded with our outer splendid appearance, we were at peace with all the world. It was a red letter day, and a golden one, as well, for the weather, which had been so ungracious hitherto, suddenly became most beneficent. There is a tradition that it never rains at Chautauqua on Recognition Day, and the tradition was not broken by the Class of 1912. In the afternoon, the class again assembled to receive their diplomas, and to have a picture taken, for you see we people, fifty, sixty and seventy years young, must have all the thrills and sensations of the sweet young graduate. After that, we adjourned to Alumni Hall. One of our members had composed a song which he dedicated to the class, and we made the walls of Alumni Hall resound and reverberate with the echo of our voices under the skilful direction of our musical leader, who is also one of Monongahela's daughters.

There is one other feature in which the graduating class participates with much gusto. Passing the Gate gives one entrée to that crowning function, the banquet, and one goes in happiest mood and in best bib and tucker. The banquet is not a feast for the gods, for the nectar and ambrosia are negligible factors. One is wisely advised to eat his usual meal before attending and has no regret in having done so. The real business of the evening is the after dinner speeches, and when President George Vincent, in his

rôle as toastmaster, rises and pushes back his chair, a pleasurable thrill runs through the entire assemblage. Everybody screws himself up to the correct pitch of appreciativeness, one almost holds one's breath in delighted expectancy, and is not disappointed; for with such speakers as Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, Mr. Griggs, Earl Barnes, Mrs. Mabell S. C. Smith and others, together with President Vincent's witty introductions and his happy way of putting things in his characteristic staccato style, one is lost in admiration at the verbal fencing and rapid mental action displayed. There is nothing quite so enjoyable as brilliant repartee, and one gets the cream of it at a Chautauqua banquet. It is with a sigh of regret that the evening comes to an end, and there are expressions on every side of "Delicious," "Wasn't it splendid," and somebody almost says "Ripping."

A discriminating person has said Chautauqua is more like her idea of heaven than any other place she knows, so the Golden Gate is a more significant symbol than even Bishop Vincent dreamed.

The spot is a paradise for gray-haired ladies. I came upon it in the nick of time, for now the evil days will come not when I shall say I have no pleasure in them. Old age has no terrors, the spectre is laid, and I recall Browning's familiar lines:

"Grow old along with me;
The best is yet to be,
The last of life for which the first was made."

NEWS FROM CIRCLES AND READERS

"The co-operation of distant assemblies with Chautauqua Institution in giving C. L. S. C. activities a place on their programs is one of the pleasant instances of cordiality and brotherhood that one is constantly coming across," said Pendragon as he laid down a letter with a California postmark. "They know a good thing when they see it," returned a spirited reader. "Won't you read us your letter?" "Indeed I will. It is from one of our enthusiasts at Pacific Grove. He says: 'You will be pleased to learn that a splendid assembly program this year has aroused increased interest in the C. L. S. C. reading course. The Vincent Circle starts out with an increased membership and greater enthusiasm than ever.'" "That is saying a

good deal," declared another Californian, "for the vigor of that Vincent Circle is known all up and down the coast." "'We meet in the Pacific Grove Museum building,'" continued Pendragon. "'Our public library committee buys one set of books and purchases books that are suggested as helpful in our reading course. I want to say on behalf of our assembly management that in the arrangement of its annual program the highest Chautauqua ideals are aimed at and the true Chautauqua spirit is fostered.'" "Good, good," cried the group about the Round Table. "That is as it should be." "'We all enjoyed the visit of Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton, the C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, to the coast last year and we shall gladly welcome her again at any time that she may come.'"

"We echo that sentiment in our part of the country," said a southern delegate. "And we in the East have been unusually fortunate in our opportunities to become acquainted with her," said a New Yorker. "She made her headquarters at Chautauqua, New York, for a short time this autumn, and gave addresses in the vicinity. By way of neighborliness and to foster the always gratifying interest of the lake region in Chautauqua, she spoke at Westfield, Mayville, Chautauqua, Ashville, Lakewood, Jamestown and Falconer. In every case a responsive hearing was given to the message which she delivered in her own winning manner."

"I am an easterner, too," said another New Yorker, "and one of the old time Chautauquans as well. I belong to the Brooklyn Chautauqua Alumni, a famous old organization. This year we are studying two of the books of the regular work, Ogg's 'Social Progress in Contemporary Europe' and Sidgwick's 'Home Life in Germany.'" "That is a good selection." "We are finding it as delightful as we prophesied when Miss Kate F. Kimball the Executive Secretary of the C. L. S. C. and Mr. Frank Chapin Bray, the Managing Editor of the Chautauqua Press, told us

about the course at a meeting which we held at the beginning of the year."

"We have a Vincent Circle in Toledo," said an Ohioan, "and not long ago we honored ourselves by giving a luncheon for Bishop William Oldham who is honorary president of the Class of '06." "How fortunate you were to capture him." "We thought so, and we enjoyed mightily his response to one of the toasts."

"I am here to report the formation of a new circle," said a New Jersey delegate. "All eyes are on New Jersey just now," said Pendragon, "so we are glad of a Chautauqua interest there as well as a presidential interest. Where is your circle?" "It is made up of young people connected with the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church in Trenton. The circle was planned by the enthusiastic pastor of our church, Rev. Judson Conklin, during his summer vacation, and much enthusiasm is shown by the members, who anticipate some very interesting and instructive meetings." "A new circle is like a new child," commented a Port Jervis (New York) member. "I always think of the fun they are going to have with all their new experiences. By and bye they'll graduate, and then the early graduates will be able to relate their experiences to the ones coming on later. It is always delightful to have some circle member go to Chautauqua in the summer and tell her circle about it when the autumn work begins. We had such a pleasure last autumn when two of our former graduates, a mother and son, came back from the western part of the state full of interest and shared their happiness with us." "We had a similar feature in our first program of the year at the Des Moines Chautauqua Union," said an Iowan. "Our list included a paper entitled 'Impressions while Passing through the Golden Gate,' an address, 'The Advantages of a Chautauqua Assembly to a Community,' and a talk which gave 'Glimpses from Old Chautauqua.'" "And every

word of it was delightful, I'll be bound," ejaculated an enthusiast, amid applause.

"Monday is Chautauqua Day with the people of Waterloo, Iowa," said Pendragon, looking up from a newspaper clipping. "This report speaks of a large number of enthusiastic and interested members which attended the meeting of the Columbia Circle which was held in the public library west on Monday afternoon. The account goes on to say that the Carnegie Circle met in the library east, and that the meeting of the Franklin Circle was held in the evening." "Monday is a busy day in Waterloo without any question," said a delegate, "but I represent another circle, the Grant, which meets on Tuesday evenings. We didn't like to slight the other days of the week you see!"

"Every day is a Chautauqua day," said Pendragon, and the meeting broke up in great good humor.

ATTENTION, FIRESIDE TRAVELERS

As it has been suggested that the Travel Club programs be discontinued the editor of the Round Table would be glad to hear from every person or club making use of them so that an idea of their value may be gained.

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY.—October 1.
SPECIAL SUNDAY — November, second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY — January, last Thursday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
CHAUTAUQUA DAY — February 23.
SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.
ADDISON DAY—May 1.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
INAUGURATION DAY — August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.
ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
RECOGNITION DAY.—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR FEBRUARY

FIRST WEEK

"Paris in the 'Great Century'" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Reading Journey in Paris," V).

Smith's "The Spirit of French Letters," Chapter VI.

SECOND WEEK

"Christian X of Denmark; Gustaf V of Sweden; Haakon VII of Norway. Democratic Monarchy" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "European Rulers," V).

Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art," Chapter VIII.

THIRD WEEK

Powers, Chapters IX, X.

FOURTH WEEK

Powers, Chapters XI, XII.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON "EUROPEAN RULERS"

Denmark, Norway and Sweden, William E. Curtis. *Danish Life in Town and Country,* Jessie Brochner. *Denmark,* M. Pearson Thomson. *The Old Town,* Jacob A. Riis. *Swedish Life in Town and Country,* O. G. von Heidenstam. *Norway,* Mrs. Beatrix Jungman. *In Viking Land,* Will S. Monroe. *Lectures,* Burton Holmes, Vol. XII. *Lectures,* John L. Stoddard, Vol. I, *Norway;* Supplementary Vol. I, *Denmark, Sweden.*

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON "A READING JOURNEY THROUGH PARIS"

Madame de Sévigné's *Letters;* Stokes's *Madame de Brinvilliers and her Times;* La Fontaine's *Fables;* Pascal's *Thoughts* (translated by Rawlings).

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

The following programs are offered merely as helps to circles. No circle is required to use them.

FIRST WEEK—JANUARY 29-FEBRUARY 5

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reigns of Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV" (Duruy's "History of France").
2. *Reading.* Macaulay's "Ivry."
3. *Character Sketches.* a) Marie de Medici; b) Richelieu (for references see Travel Club programs, Second Week, numbers 1 and 3).
4. *Art Talk* based on Hourticq's "Art in France," Part II, Chapter III.
5. *Book Review.* "Madame de Brinvilliers and Her Times" by Stokes.
6. *Paper.* "Port Royal" (Smith, page 166; Rea's "Enthusiasts of Port Royal;" Alcock's "The Friends of Pascal").
7. *Reading,* with assignment of parts, of Molière's "The Affected Ladies" (Smith's "Spirit of French Letters," page 135).

SECOND WEEK—FEBRUARY 5-12

1. *Summary* of Mr. Bestor's article in this number.
2. *Reading.* Björnson's "The Father" in this Magazine.
3. *Singing* of the Danish National Song.
4. *Summary* of Chapter VIII of Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art" with study of pictures.
5. *Quiz* on allusions in this chapter.
6. *Book Review.* Anderson's "Romance of Sandro Botticelli" or

Hay's "Charm of Botticelli" or Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Florence."

7. *Reading.* Selection from the "Frithiof Saga."

THIRD WEEK—FEBRUARY 12-19

1. *Summary* of Chapters IX and X, Powers.
2. *Quiz* on all allusions in the above chapters.
3. *Book Review.* Freeman's "Italian Sculptors of the Renaissance" or Thomas's "How to Understand Sculpture."
4. *Word Picture.* "Pisa" (Hutton's "Florence and the Cities of Northern Tuscany;" Singleton's "Historic Buildings;" Symons's "Cities of Italy").
5. *Reading* from Norton's "Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages" (An excellent selection about Brunelleschi in the Warner Library under "Norton").
6. *Reading* from Chapter VI, Smith.

FOURTH WEEK—FEBRUARY 19-26

1. *Summary* of Chapter XI, Powers.
2. *Book Review.* Balcarres's "Donatello."
3. *Discussion.* "Realism and Idealism in Art and Literature."
4. *Summary* of Chapter XII, Powers.
5. *Book Review.* MacCurdy's "Leonardo da Vinci."
6. *Color Study* of 'Mona Lisa' (send ten cents to American Art Extension, 801 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, for a colored print).
7. *Descriptive Talk.* "Development of Background in the Pictures Studied thus Far."
8. *Reading* from Chapter VI, Smith.

TRAVEL CLUB

Travel clubs should be provided with Baedeker's "Paris," latest edition. A large map of Paris and a pocket atlas of Paris and the vicinity may be had of the Book Store, Chautauqua, N. Y., for eighty cents each. Every member should do his best to contribute photographs, postcards, pictures in books, and any interesting Paris mementoes he may have to a general collection which should be on exhibition at each meeting.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reign of Henry IV" (Duruy's "History of France").
2. *Reading.* Macaulay's "Ivry."
3. *Map Talk.* "Paris under Henry IV."
4. *Book Review.* One of the first three titles in the list of "Fiction Based on French History" in this magazine.
5. *Paper.* "History of the Palais Royal" (Lansdale's "Paris;" Hare's "Paris;" Haynie's "Paris Past and Present").
6. *Reading,* with assignment of parts, of Molière's "The Affected Ladies" (Smith's "Spirit of French Letters," page 135).

SECOND WEEK

1. *Biography.* "Marie de Medici" (illustrated by the Rubens pictures in the Rubens Gallery of the Louvre. Baedeker under

'Louvre;' Duruy; Guizot's "History of France").
2. *Art Talk.* "A Morning in the Luxembourg Gallery" (Baedeker; as many illustrations as possible).
3. *Composite Character Sketch.* "Richelieu" (There are five historical novels in which Richelieu figures on the list of "Fiction Based on French History." Five people should contribute to this composite sketch, each giving the character of the cardinal as presented in one of the novels).
4. *Book Review* of one of the seven books on the Huguenots in the list of "Fiction Based on French History").
5. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reign of Louis XIII" (Duruy).
6. *Paper.* "A Walk around l'Ile St. Louis" (Baedeker; Haynie; Lansdale; Hare).
7. *Analysis* of Corneille's "Cid" with readings (Smith, page 200).

THIRD WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of Louis XIV's Reign" (Duruy).
2. *Art Talk* based on Hourticq's "Art in France," Part II, Chapter III.
3. *Map Talk.* "Paris under Louis XIV."
4. *Book Review* of Lee's "Frown of Majesty" or Dumas' "Sylvandire."
5. *Paper.* "Port Royal" (Smith, page 166; Rea's "Enthusiasts of Port Royal;" Alcock's "The Friends of Pascal").
6. *Reading,* with assignment of parts, of Racine's "Athaliah" (Smith, page 207).

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "What was going on in England and America during Louis XIV's reign?"
2. *Descriptive Talk.* "Gobelins Tapestries" (Baedeker; Lansdale; Candee's "Tapestry Book").
3. *Book Review.* "Madame de Brinvilliers and her Times" by Stokes.
4. *Paper.* "Seventeenth Century French Novels" (Smith, page 160; Dunlop's "History of Fiction").
5. *Talk.* "Versailles" (Baedeker; Hugon's "Social France in the Seventeenth Century").
6. *Quotations* from "Great Preachers of the Seventeenth Century" (Smith, page 172).
7. *Reading* from La Bruyère's "Characters" (one translation in Smith, page 180).

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON FEBRUARY READING

MODERN EUROPEAN RULERS. CHAPTER V. CHRISTIAN X OF DENMARK; GUSTAF V OF SWEDEN; HAAKON VII OF NORWAY

1. In what respects do the Scandinavian countries compel our interest? 2. How did Christian IX happen to come to the throne? 3. What have been some of the marriages made by his descendants? 4. Into what struggle did Christian IX enter? 5. What were some of the indications of King Frederick VIII's democracy? 6. What were the circumstances of his death? 7. Who are the present king and queen? 8. What is the civil list and how are the executive and legislative powers vested? 9. What is the make-up of Parliament? 10. From whom was Gustaf V descended? 11. What sort of man

was his father? 11. What are some of Gustaf's characteristics? 12. Of whom does the royal family consist? 13. What power is vested in the Swedish king? 14. What is the governmental machinery? 15. How did Haakon VII come to the throne of Norway? 16. What has been the history of the Union? 17. What were the circumstances of Prince Charles's election? 18. What was his education? 19. What power has the king of Norway? 20. What are the make-up and activities of the Parliament? 21. What are some of the democratic aspects of the Scandinavian monarchs? 22. What are their chief policies, foreign and domestic?

A READING JOURNEY THROUGH PARIS. CHAPTER V. "PARIS OF THE 'GREAT CENTURY.'"

1. Describe Henry IV's marriage. 2. What were Henry's difficulties after he ascended the throne? 3. Under what circumstances did he enter Paris? 4. How did he treat the citizens? 5. What improvements did he make? 6. What building was done by Marguerite of Valois? 7. What addition to the Louvre did Henry make? 8. What were the circumstances of Henry's death? 9. What was accomplished by Richelieu? 10. How did Paris grow in Louis XIII's reign? 11. What are some of the important buildings of his time? 12. What architectural style appeared in this reign and how did it develop later? 13. Who planned the Jardin des Plantes? 14. Describe the Île St. Louis. 15. What was Richelieu's influence on letters? 16. Under what circumstances did the Fronde come into being? 17. How did Louis XIV's cousin help his enemies? 18. What was Louis' chief policy? 19. What were some of the Parisian improvements? 20. Festivities? 21. Under what circumstances did the king say, "*I* am the State?" 22. Who was Perrault? 23. Le Nôtre? 24. Name some of the buildings of Louis' reign; 25. some of the good works; 26. some of the extant examples of domestic architecture. 27. Who was Mme. de Brinvilliers? 28. How did the Sun King's reign end?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Who was Henry IV's mother and what suspicion attended her death? 2. What was the Edict of Nantes? 3. After whom was the cemetery of Père Lachaise named? 4. What was another feat of "La Grande Mademoiselle?"

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS IN THE DECEMBER MAGAZINE

1. Pages 285-288. 2. From Orange, the ancient Arausio, in southern France, the capital of a principality which fell to the House of Nassau in 1530, was ruled by the Nassau-Orange family until 1702 and was annexed to France in 1713.

1. Francis I of France, Henry VIII of England and Charles V of Spain. 2. "The Heptameron."

Talk About Books

EASTER, and STORIES. By August Strindberg. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. $1.50 net.

Things are greater or less but by comparison. "Easter" has been heralded as marking the forceful Swedish dramatist's change of thought from the morbid to the optimistic. It does, but there is enough of the morbid left to make the drama black reading for the light-hearted. Its text is often repeated,—"All things come back to us"—and the action illustrates repeatedly the truth that good thoughts and good deeds, hard thoughts and evil acts earn their fitting reward in good or in evil. Strindberg himself is said to have suggested this play for American publication as being more in tune with American thought and ideas than many of his other works. If so we should thank him for crediting us with the clear-sighted good sense which has served us both spiritually and materially. As happens often in European literature but almost never in ours of the western world, delicately imaginative lessons are taught by one of "God's children," illy adjusted to this world but wise on another plane.

Far more charming than "Easter" are "Stories" which fill the remainder of the volume, allegories, many of them, of hope and promise, of peace and of mercy. The tiny "Half a Sheet of Paper" is a concise masterpiece of pathos.

BRAND. By Hendrik Ibsen. Translated by J. M. Olberman. Portland, Oregon. 75 cents.

In "Brand" the great Norwegian held his countrymen up to scorn as being slaves to compromise. The drama has already taken its place as one of the classics of Norwegian literature. Mr. Olberman has made a free translation, in prose, but he has succeeded fairly well in giving a spirited rendering. An occasional slip in English (such as "it *looks like* it would storm") is painful.

THE ROMANCE OF SANDRO BOTTICELLI. By A. J. Anderson. New York: Dodd Mead & Company. $3.00 net.

What was the personal life of Sandro Botticelli? That is a haunting question and anybody who tries intelligently to answer it is assured of a hearing. Botticelli makes a singular appeal to this generation, although it is difficult to see just why. His genius, it would seem, could be appreciated only by a connoisseur and yet there is, perhaps, no other artist who is loved by so large a multitude. The natural curiosity of this throng of admirers Mr. Anderson attempts to satisfy in an original manner. He has arranged a chronology of the artist's work based on internal evi-

dence. With this framework and with all the material he can gather from gossip in contemporary letters and journals as well as from literature of a more serious kind he constructs a plausible romance. There are some surprises. Simonetta is barely mentioned, Lucrezia Buti is friend and counsellor, Hilda an invention of necessity. The radiant loveliness immortalized in the "Birth of Venus" was that of Alessandra, the daughter of Fra Lippo Lippi. Incidentally the author weaves in some theories of art, some interpretations of pictures, by his earnest endeavor to draw near to a spirit that has created some of the most exquisite poetry the world has ever known.

THE COBURGS. By Edmund B. D'Auvergne. New York: James Pott & Company. $3.50 net.

To the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha belong the Kings of England and Belgium, the Tsar of Bulgaria, and the ex-king of Portugal. The Coburgs, in obscurity less than one hundred years ago, are now allied with half the reigning families of Europe. That bald statement of fact is striking. This story of how the game of royalty has been played is fascinating. It gives European history in terms of human interest. Most of us are able to retain historical data best when associated with personalities; hence the value of these character sketches. Not alone the method, however, but the style of writing—sprightly, not too iconoclastic though pungent—is delightfully effective. Here we see family ties that bind together brands of royalty as an institution throughout Europe; the advantage of constantly having somebody in the family connection to suggest when rulers are in demand (Ferdinand for Bulgaria for instance); the recurring rôle of kinship in what is called the diplomacy of the European Powers. The maintenance of kingship as a profession, respectable and on the whole serviceable, here described, stands out sharply for consideration when, as this year, the social progress of the ordinary citizen in contemporary Europe is being studied by Chautauquans. The book is handsomely illustrated.

WORLD ORGANIZATION AND THE MODERN STATE. By David Jayne Hill. New York: The Columbia University Press. $1.50 net.

The eight Carpentier lectures given at Columbia University last year by the distinguished scholar and diplomat, Dr. David Jayne Hill, have been issued in book form under the title "World Organization as Affected by the Nature of the Modern State." A single quotation will show the attitude of the lecturer toward the very important subject he is handling. In his first chapter he says:

"The condition of the world, from an international point of

view, has long been one of polite anarchy. There is an international etiquette, there are forms of courtesy, there are venerable customs, there are certain limited engagements under the seal of solemn conventions, and there are recognized principles of international ethics; but, none the less, juristically speaking, there exists a condition of anarchy."

The difference between conditions three centuries ago and conditions now, he goes on to remark, is merely that then there were four or five hundred potentates claiming the right to make war as they chose, while today this "right" is confined to some fifty or sixty "Sovereign Powers." This so-called "right" is in reality subversive of right, as Dr. Hill sees it, and his book is an argument for its abandonment. What is necessary, he holds, can be put into a single sentence, or rather, a phrase: "A mutual guarantee on the part of Sovereign States, that they will not resort to force against one another, so long as the resources of justice contained in these conventions have not been exhausted." The volume contains much of history, especially of the history of the development of better international relations, but it is in the main philosophical. For the general reader, it is a bit abstract here and there, but on the whole it constitutes one of the more notable of recent contributions in the field of political science. Its timeliness is obvious.

A Mexican Journey. By E. H. Blichfeldt. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.00 net.

"Timely and well done," is certainly to be the verdict of readers of Mr. E. H. Blichfeldt's "A Mexican Journey." "Barbarous Mexico" from the pages of a popular magazine challenges our attention; repeated newspaper reports of sectional revolts keep Mexico constantly before us; but the delightful recital of these travels through the realm of our southern neighbor gives us just the things we most desire to know of this most promising young republic. It is history, it is geography, it is a study of political conditions, if you please; but it is more than any one or than all of these together. "Come with me," says the author, "and I will show you things enjoyable to see, things that have been a source of unfailing pleasure to me myself." It is the intimate quality which constitutes the great value of the book. Throughout the whole recital we feel the sympathetic attitude of the sincere student of human affairs. We see Mexican politics, Mexican natural resources, Mexican customs and traditions, all in relation to the Mexican home and family. It is thus that the writer accomplishes no small part of his aim, "to make us as fond of Mexico as I have long been," and it is thus also that he has given us a volume of remarkable interest and worth. The format is handsome.

THE BOOK OF THE SERPENT. By Katharine Howard. Boston: Sherman, French and Company. $1.00 net.

In her "Book of the Serpent," Katharine Howard has given us a mildly sophisticated version of the creation fable. Away at the edge of the world, "He" is creating things, while the serpent propounds to the turtle and the grasshopper, who are "His" chief companions and sympathizers, the significance and destinies of the creations. There are more clever turns of phrase than there are new ideas but the general impression is delightfully suggestive. The little volume would be a pleasing gift book. It is bound in heavy gray cardboard and lettered in gilt.

THE BELOVED ADVENTURE. By John Hall Wheelock. Boston: Sherman French & Company. $1.50 net.

The table of contents is the best thing in the volume of poems written by John Hall Wheelock under the name of "The Beloved Adventure." "Cor Cordium," "Moon Mist," "The Forest of Dreams," "The Mother" and other titles excite one's interest. The verses themselves, with few exceptions, are disappointing. "The Epitaph," beginning

"Two lovers had I, Life and Death
That followed me forever"

is quaint, and "April in New England" daintily personifies expectant Spring. One or two lines in "A Love Song" distinctly recall Elizabeth Browning's "Portuguese Sonnets." Aside from these bits, the book is a dreary waste of incongruous platitude, maudlin self pity and melodramatic effort to manufacture sentiment of which the author has little or no conception. Occasionally an anti-climax of magnitude enlivens the way and cheers the gloom: as where in "First Rapture" the poet starts off

"O lay your arms about me or I die;
The dizzy heaven of stars around us reels."

The intense abandon of these lines makes one catch his breath; but the nervous tension is broken by the next two lines which inform us in a matter of fact way that

"Far off the screech owl gives a tremendous cry
And a sad perfume through the starlight steals."

There is no definite information as to the exact nature of the "sad perfume," but the screech owl marks the scene as sylvan, and while there is room for honest difference of opinion regarding the classification, the wild black-and-white pussy would seem to be a probable source of the peculiar odor.

The verses are without exception love poems, even those dedicated to the sea; but it is a tawdry, very melancholy love entirely lacking the note of clear, triumphant, holy joy that real love always has in its saddest moments.

DOES PRAYER AVAIL? By William Kinsley. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. $1.00 net.

The author of this book feels that the tendency of modern scientific thought is to refer all the phenomena and producing forces of nature to the working of inexorable law. His contention is that this position makes prayer unscientific, since it therefore becomes the request of a "little creature," of brief existence dwelling upon an "obscure satellite," asking for a change of an established order for infinitesimal interests. Mr. Kinsley attempts to prove that the Scripture view of prayer is not at variance with the latest investigations into physics and metaphysics. He claims that God does constantly interfere for us. Toward the close of his argument he reiterates this in most emphatic language saying that there is a mass of "incontestable evidences" that God will make direct interference for the humblest and most obscure, if they will ask for it, in "the right spirit." Mr. Kinsley has undertaken a heavy task; as to whether he has succeeded in absolutely proving his case would receive different answers from different readers. He shows nothing of the heated partisan; but calmly reasons, rising quite often from the sphere of mere abstraction to eloquence. The book is therefore easy to read. One of the values of the work aside from its religious motive and spirit is that it is an excellent *résumé* of well established results of investigations in the realm of matter, and also of many interesting findings in the sphere of the psychical.

WHEN A COBBLER RULED THE KING. By Augusta H. Seaman. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.25 net.

The historical novel when done with due spirit has a distinct value in its ability to give pictures of life and action which the more serious historical study does not attempt. In this tale of the bitter experiences of the royal family during the last years of Louis XVI's reign, of the turbulence of the Revolution, and of the long imprisonment of the pitiful little Dauphin who, upon his father's decapitation, became Louis XVII, Mrs. Seaman has excited the imagination to a wide vision of the stress and turmoil of those days of strife.

THE PRISONERS OF THE TEMPLE. By H. A. Guerber. New York: D. C. Heath & Company. 25 cents.

A practical teacher of French has prepared this little story of "The Prisoners of the Temple" as a text-book for translation from English into French. To that end he has appended judicious notes and a vocabulary. The tale itself, however, needs no notes, for it is written in a pleasant sympathetic style which is unexpectedly winning. Readers of "When a Cobbler Ruled the King" will like this narrative of the same events.

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THE MAGAZINE OF SYSTEM IN READING

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PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, Managing Editor
Chautauqua, N. Y.
New York Office: 23 Union Square. Chicago Office: 801 Fine Arts Bldg.

Yearly Subscription, $2.00. Single Copies, 25c.

Entered September 9, 1904, at the postoffice at Chautauqua, New York, as second class matter, under Act of Congress, July 16, 1894.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1913 by Chautauqua Press, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

Rodzianko, President
of the third and fourth Dumas

The Children of the Czar

Alexis, Czarewitch of Russia

Alexandra, Czarina of Russia

Nicholas II, the Russian Czar

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Vol. 69. FEBRUARY, 1913 No. 3.

The Balkans, Turkey and Europe

The Balkan war—the shortest great conflict in modern times—is generally considered to have passed into history. The truce was arranged without much real difficulty; the allied little powers renounced the hope of a triumphal and spectacular entry into Constantinople, for to storm the defences of the Ottoman capital would have cost thousands of lives, and this sacrifice would have been futile as well as wicked. Turkey, on the other hand, realized that further fighting would only endanger its last stronghold in Europe. As a matter of fact there has been considerable talk in the London press about "letting Russia have Constantinople"—a cherished dream of the czar and his court. The Balkan war came as a great surprise to the powers, and the rout of the Turkish armies was even a greater surprise; but the thought gradually formulated itself that, since the miracle of a Balkan league and a Balkan solution of the Macedonian and Albanian problems had taken place, why not "finish the job" and drive the Ottoman power out of Europe, where it has always been an alien?

However, the great powers could not agree on so radical a plan of action. They found their diplomacy wholly unequal to the critical situation; in fact, European diplomacy manifested absolute impotence and incompetence before and after the conclusion of the armistice. More than once the powers seemed to be on the verge of a great conflagration,

and alarmists have as often predicted a general European war from which no power could hope to escape.

At this writing the situation is less tense and more hopeful. The questions to be settled, in the first place by the direct parties, Turkey and the allied Balkan nations, and in the second place by the six great powers whose veto, when united, would be imperative and absolute, are these: How much territory can each of the victorious nations be permitted to claim and obtain? How much can Turkey be made to give up, granting that Constantinople must remain hers for the present, simply because no agreement can be reached as to the rightful heir to that part of the rich inheritance? What is to be the status of Albania—independence, autonomy under Turkish suzerainty, division, or annexation by one or more of the Balkan belligerents? What is to become of the great port of Salonica—the richest prize of the war? Should it be given to the Greeks or made a free port for the benefit of all? Finally, is Servia to be given an outlet, a port in the Adriatic, or one in the Aegean? Servia is without a single seaport and at the mercy of her neighbors, especially of Austria, as regards exports. It may be added that Roumania, having been neutral, wants a reward for her good behavior. Had she taken the side of Turkey, the war would have ended differently. Had she joined the Balkan league there would never have been a doubt as to the fate of Turkey in Europe. Roumania wants rectified frontiers and additional territory at the expense of Bulgaria, and of course what the latter nation gives up she will give only if she recoups herself in another direction.

The ambassadors of the six great powers consented to confer in London in order to watch over the Balkan-Ottoman negotiations, use a little pressure if necessary, tender well-meant advice and prevent untoward developments. The question of a port for Servia is the most difficult and dangerous one, for Austria does not want a stronger and more independent Servia as a neighbor and possible enemy on the

Adriatic, and Italy has the same feeling. Considering the various complications, it is not in the least likely that the Balkan question can be settled "right" and permanently at this time. All that is possible is the taking of a few steps toward a final solution, which must dispose of Constantinople, remove the differences between Austria and the Slav principalities, and pave the way to a federation among the latter. The larger question of the rivalry between the Teuton and the Slav will not be settled for generations. Austria is herself half Slav, and while her rulers and policies are Teutonic, she must reckon with her non-German elements. European diplomacy, in short, even if successful in averting war and bringing peace in the Near East, must continue to live from hand to mouth.

Reorganization, Organization and "Delivery"

Election aftermath is not always interesting, but the results of November's contest left much to be interpreted and elucidated. What did the verdict mean? What were its lessons for the Democrats, the Republicans, the Progressives? What must the Democrats do to earn commendation and approval, now that they have so great an opportunity in the field of national government? What must the Republicans do to retrieve their overwhelming defeat? What must the Progressives do to prevent division and insure the stability and growth of their party, which claims victory in defeat, in view of the large vote polled and the number of states it carried?

So far as the Democrats are concerned, they know that the responsibility is theirs and that action, not words, must speak for them. The President-elect will have a tremendous majority in the House and a small but safe majority in the Senate. The party in power must give a good account of itself or suffer rebuke at the first national election. We are living in a new era, and platforms are not "things to get in on," but promises to carry out in good faith.

The more statesmanlike of the Democrats realize their obligations. Mr. Wilson lost no time in announcing an extra session in April to take up the tariff schedules and revise them downward—moderately, judiciously, but courageously and without fear of the over-protected interests that always threaten dire disaster. The Democrats will thus meet their first test on the question of tariff revision. They are opposed to protection in principle, but in practice they must, in order to safeguard business, leave a considerable amount of protection. Where is the line to be drawn? How much downward revision is sufficient without being excessive? These are the questions to grapple with and answer.

Next in importance and urgency is the trust or monopoly question. There is not the least likelihood of action on this subject at the spring special session, but a year hence the trust problem will challenge attention. Mr. Wilson has definite ideas as to the way of protecting honest business and punishing unfair competition. These ideas must be embodied into legislation. The Sherman act will be amended and strengthened, and further legislation against monopoly may be attempted along new lines. Upon the currency and banking question wise men differ, but the situation is bad and dangerous, and financial reform is urgent. Our present system breeds panics and sacrifices trade and industry to stock gambling. Credit is being monopolized; banking is falling under Wall street control; the country banks have no independence except in theory. In what manner reform is to be achieved; how stability and elasticity in the currency can be secured simultaneously; how banks may remain independent of improper control and yet placed under some moral or legal compulsion to co-operate for the general good, are problems for statesmanship. Mr. Wilson has spoken gravely of the dangers of money and credit monopoly, and his ideas of financial reform will be awaited with deep interest.

The Republican party becomes the "opposition" party

next March. There has been much talk about its re-organization and efforts to reunite the two wings. Conventions and conferences have been suggested; nothing, however, has come of it. The more intelligent and liberal of the Republicans feel that the time has not come to plan re-organization and that little would be accomplished by premature harmony efforts. In the words of Senator Borah of Idaho, a progressive who refused to leave his party, what the Republicans need is a great issue, a platform, not new machinery. The party will not regain national confidence save by taking right and sound views and doing right and useful things in Congress and in the state legislatures. If it drifts into reaction, it is lost; if it proves itself progressive and sincere, the voters will attend to its rehabilitation.

The Progressive party held a conference at Chicago in December to discuss permanent organization and future methods and policies. The delegates were not at all downcast. They expressed great faith in the future of their new party and deprecated all talk of amalgamation with other parties. The sense of the conference was that the Progressives should enter into no alliances or "trades," should act everywhere as a solid unit, and should push with all possible energy the reform measures indorsed in their national platform. By good works and unselfish devotion to principle the Progressives hope to attract a million or more Democrats between now and 1916.

With regard to organization, the Progressive conference made very interesting suggestions to the national committee, favoring regular dues by members—after the manner of the Socialists—permanent headquarters, a publicity bureau, committees to carry on propaganda, the establishment of a legislative reference bureau, the study by a commission of the social legislation of Europe, etc. The Progressives hope to make themselves felt in the legislatures this winter—if not by their numerical strength, at least by their bills, proposals and methods. The better their conduct, the more admirable

will be their example. If even one party follows high standards, the whole tone of political life is elevated and purified.

The story of the next two years will be intensely interesting. The parties are all on trial; each must now "deliver" and translate claims into deeds.

The First Law for Non-partisan Municipal Elections

Political thinkers of philosophical bent have often observed that progress is the resultant of many mixed and strange factors. Out of evil good comes, and the good is generally not without a sadly large admixture of evil. Selfish motives may beget conduct that is generally useful, while pure altruism may work mischief.

All this is introductory to the statement that, thanks to the alarm and dismay which the Socialist "clean sweep" in Milwaukee caused in conservative and politicians' quarters over two years ago, Wisconsin now has the first general act for absolutely non-partisan municipal and local elections. Ordinarily, the practical party politician dislikes non-partisan ballots and facilities for independent voting. It has been "up-hill work" to take even the judiciary out of partisan elections in some communities. But between two evils men choose the lesser. The Socialist victories in Wisconsin convinced the old parties that they can defeat socialism only by fusion. Last spring in Milwaukee, it will be remembered, the Republicans and Democrats "fused" and ousted the Seidl administration. This result opened the eyes of many stanch partisans in the Wisconsin legislature to the merits and beauties of non-partisan municipal ballots. A bill which had theretofore been rejected more than once accordingly passed without much opposition, save from the Socialists, who saw that it would hurt them. The radicals thus became conservative and the conservatives radical!

The Wisconsin act provides that no party emblems or designations shall be used on ballots in city, town and

village elections, primary or final. Names of candidates must be placed on primary ballots on petition of 3 per cent of the voters of the place. The order of the printing of the names is determined by lot. The two candidates for each office who receive the highest totals at the primaries become the opposing candidates at the election; the others are eliminated. A voter may indicate his second as well as his first choice.

This act is as simple as it is considered to be "ideal" by municipal reformers. True, no statute can prevent men from voting as a partisan, or a stump campaigner from making partisan appeals; but the law can make the ballots non-partisan and discourage official recognition of party labels where they have no meaning.

The Wisconsin act is expected to increase the efficiency and the usefulness of local governments in Wisconsin. It is being commended and watched with interest all over the country. Everywhere men are asking why their legislators should not adopt similar acts and take irrelevant politics out of contests in which the only issue is honest, competent, intelligent and economical administration of purely local affairs. Wisconsin has again "blazed the way" to a great reform, and she owes the reform to a "scare" and a Socialist triumph.

State Life Insurance in Wisconsin

In view of the national "third party's" emphasis upon social and industrial reform, as exemplified in old-age pensions, compulsory insurance, the minimum wage, etc., it is interesting to refer to the various experiments and reforms which are being tried by the more progressive of our states, and which were conceived and embodied in legislation prior to the advent of the third party. We have dealt in these pages with the Massachusetts minimum wage act for women —the first of its kind in this country—with the national and

state eight-hour laws, with the advanced compensation and employers' liability acts. To the growing category of these significant measures belongs Wisconsin's venture in state life insurance and old-age annuities. In this, as in several other directions, Wisconsin has done pioneer work, although to some extent German and English insurance and pension legislation served it as a model.

The Wisconsin act in question provides for the administration by the state of a "life fund." The state, through its existing machinery, including the health board, will issue insurance policies and provide annuities for persons of sixty or over. Such policies are issuable only to residents of the state, and not in excess of $3,000 on any life or of $300 per annum on any annuity risk. The state assumes no financial liability beyond the accumulated assets. It will invest them carefully under the same restrictions as those placed upon insurance companies. No revenue or profit is to accrue to the state, but reimbursement is to be made on a very economical basis, for expenses incurred by the state.

There is no element of compulsion in the act. The whole scheme is, for the present, on a voluntary basis. The state wishes to encourage foresight and thrift, to give citizens the opportunity of obtaining life insurance and annuities on favorable terms. It does not feel that the time has come for compulsory insurance against old age or disability, and, besides, in so new a field caution is believed to be highly desirable. There are, moreover, constitutional difficulties in the way of compulsory insurance and it will be necessary to change the organic law governing taxation. Compulsory insurance may, however, come before long, and the Wisconsin plan may pave the way to that by accumulating valuable data.

In explaining the plan in *LaFollette's Magazine*, the speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly, C. A. Ingram, wrote as follows concerning its underlying principles and premises:

> The adoption of the life fund is a recognition of the economic

necessity of extending the facilities for safe insurance beyond the field of private enterprise, to include practically all residents of the state instead of a limited number, that the state may be more fully safeguarded against the burdens of pauperism and its people protected from the evils of improvidence and dependency. When it is considered that only a small portion of the people of the state carry life insurance adequate to reasonably provide for those dependent upon them, and that very few have made annuity provision for themselves for their declining years, it becomes apparent that the problem is vital to the welfare of the state.

By encouraging its citizens to preserve their earnings through annuity insurance, the state is doubly benefited. It protects itself from the possible burden of providing direct support and also maintains in its citizens the highest self-respect and independence. The same is true in the ultimate analysis as to life insurance.

Canadian Immigration Figures

The latest official report on immigration to Canada shows that the fiscal year which ended March last established a new record. In that twelvemonth the Dominion admitted 354,237 persons, of these 138,121 were British and 133,710 came from the United States. Thus immigration from this country continues to be a significant and interesting factor in Canadian politics and national economy. Few Americans are excluded or deported as undesirables under the Canadian laws, strict as they are. The majority are farmers, and nearly all bring capital, experience, and other assets, material and moral, which the Dominion welcomes.

There is now little Japanese immigration into Canada—less than 500 per annum in the last four years. Immigration from British India has closed entirely, and a source of friction to the empire has thus been removed. On the other hand, the entry of Chinese laborers in spite of a poll tax of $500—considered prohibitive in discussion—is actually rising, over 5,300 having come in last year. There are now, it appears, 54,000 Chinese in Canada, 14,000 Japanese and about 5,000 natives of British India.

The official report further shows that in the last twelve years Canada has admitted and absorbed 2,119,000 immigrants. Of this grand total the British numbered 823,000 and the Americans (native and naturalized) 752,000.

Continental Europe contributed about 535,000. Western Canada has absorbed the majority of these newcomers. In Eastern Canada British traditions and institutions are hardly being disturbed by immigration. In the West "Americanization" is a process to be reckoned with to some extent, as the vote on reciprocity with this country has demonstrated. The danger from "backward" races and nations is negligible in Canada, the combined assimilative force of the natives, the British arrivals and the American immigration being more than sufficient to take care of the arrivals from the rest of the world, the Orient included. The only immigration problems of the Dominion are these—the exclusion of unskilled and poor laborers who settle in the larger cities and become public charges and live in insanitary quarters, and the further distribution of desirable immigration in the expanding and agricultural provinces of the West.

The By-Elections in Britain

In the politics of the United Kingdom the drift continues to be against the Liberal government and party. In recent months several seats have been lost by them in by-elections and in other constituencies the majorities obtained by the Liberal candidates marked a serious decline. The worst blow was that received by the Asquith government in the Midlothian constituency, which the Liberals had controlled by decisive majorities since 1880 and which Gladstone himself represented in Parliament. Gladstone's "Midlothian campaign" on the issue of the Turk in Europe is a historical landmark. It is true that there were three tickets in the field instead of two, and that a labor candidate (Provost Brown) for the first time ran in Midlothian and polled votes which would have been cast for the Liberal in a straight fight. The majority of the Tory candidate over the Liberal was only 32, while the Labor candidate obtained over 2,400 votes. Still, the Liberal vote showed

a heavy decrease no matter how it might be counted. Furthermore, the friction between the Labor men and the Liberal party is itself a bad thing and a sign of weakness and disintegration. The Asquith government has had—and has deserved—the support of the Labor party, and the running of Labor candidates in Liberal constituencies, or of Liberal candidates in solid Labor constituencies causes loss to both of these elements of the ministerial coalition and surrenders to the Tories seats which they could not capture without such division in the ranks of their opponents.

Since the general election of December, 1910, the Tories have contested thirty-nine by-elections. They have won nine seats from the Liberals, while the latter have won one seat from the Labor party. The Tories claim a net advantage of many thousand votes. In eleven cases the issue was complicated by the intervention of a Labor candidate, but the Tory position almost everywhere indicated an improvement quite apart from the advantage thus conferred upon that party. In other words, dissatisfaction with the government has been manifested everywhere in Great Britain, and "it is doomed," according to the Tories. That is, if it went to the country today, it would be "turned out." If it does not order another general election, it is further asserted, it will merely drag out a miserable political existence for it is discredited and morally bankrupt. The electors have lost confidence in it and would like to put the Tories back into office.

This, of course, is a partisan and exaggerated view. But that the Liberals have been losing ground is a fact which cannot be contested. Why are they losing ground? The Lloyd-George budget was popular; the parliament act limiting the power of the upper house was popular; the suffrage extension bill they are now pushing is popular. What, then, is alienating voters? Not the Irish Home Rule bill. The electorate has treated this measure with profound indifference. It is not popular, but neither is it unpopular.

The Tory campaigners and journalists have had to admit that the Irish issue "will not burn." It has not been given any prominence in the by-elections. The people feel that the Irish question must be settled somehow, and the sooner the better. The details arouse no interest, while the Ulster threats of rebellion or resistance to Home Rule are not taken too seriously. The Tories have no alternative to the Home Rule policy, and they know, as does everybody, that if they were in power they would be compelled to meet the issue in substantially the same way as the Asquith government is seeking to meet it.

The bill disestablishing the Welsh church is popular in Wales and a matter of no deep interest to other parts of the Kingdom. What appears to be unpopular is the social insurance act. To many its benefits are not yet apparent, while taxes are never welcomed. Unskilled workmen, apprentices, domestic servants and the great majority of the physicians are bitterly complaining against the "injustice" of the act. Some object to the contributory feature, imagining that the state and employés could be made to pay all the premiums without taxing labor at all. Others think that in case of sickness hospitals or charitable employers would take care of the sufferers. The physicians are demanding more pay than Lloyd-George feels he can offer them. All this, coupled with the misrepresentations of the act by the majority of the Tory newspapers and politicians, is having its effect. The sentiment may change in another year or two when the benefits of the great act will begin to be realized by men who at present can see nothing except the unpleasant duty of paying a new direct tax. Can the Liberal government weather the storm? Will it be able to carry its present measures in spite of the by-election results? Will not the Lords be encouraged to veto all measures that are at all contentious and thus force a general election early in 1913? These questions are earnestly discussed by every party and group in Great Britain.

Proportional Representation in France

Years ago there was a strong movement in England in favor of proportional representation in Parliament. In the United States books and pamphlets have appeared in the interest of the same political reform, but for some reason it has not been taken up by the progressives. Yet much is to be said for proportional representation in democracies which find their legislatures and governments incompletely and inadequately representative. In France electoral reform has become a vital issue, and the present ministry—an exceptionally able and efficient one—has carried through the chamber of deputies an important bill which provides for two notable changes. It abolishes the system of small constituencies or districts, under which each elector votes for one deputy only. It substitutes for it the system of list voting and large constituencies. Population is to determine the number of deputies a department is entitled to, and the elector will vote for as many deputies as are to be sent by his department.

Further, the bill gives minorities (political groups and minor parties) representation proportionate to their numerical strength. The method is this: The total number of votes in a department is divided by the number of seats to be filled and the seats are next divided proportionately among the different parties or groups and their respective candidates.

The French chamber of deputies has 597 members. The department with the smallest population would have two deputies, as there is to be a deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants, as well as for any fraction of that number in excess of 20,000.

How minority representation would work and what evils it would remove, is clearly shown in the following concrete illustration given by the New York *Evening Post*:

> The case of the Oregon legislative elections of 1906 may be taken to illustrate both the magnitude of the evil it is proposed to remedy and the manner of going at the task. Sixty members of

the legislature were elected in Oregon in 1906, and the popular vote in round figures was as follows: Republicans, 54,000; Democrats, 30,000; Socalists, 7,000; Prohibitionists, 5,000. Equity says that, since sixty legislators were elected to represent 96,000 voters, every 1,600 voters were entitled to be represented by one legislator. On that basis the party representation should have been: Republicans, 34; Democrats, 34; Socialists, 4; and Prohibitionists, 3. Actually, there were chosen 59 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

The theoretical method of redressing this glaring inequality would have been to consider as elected the 34 Republican candidates 60, into the total number of votes cast, 96,000, we obtain 1,600, the so-called electoral quotient. By dividing the electoral quotient into the total party vote, we obtain the number of representatives to which the party is entitled. In the case of Oregon, the next step would have been to consider as elected the 34 Republican candidates who received the largest number of votes, then the 19 leading Democratic candidates, then the 3 leading Socialists, and the 3 leading Prohibitionists.

It is almost a truism that proportional representation is juster than representation of majorities and the denial of all, or of fair, representation to minorities. It is argued by some that under the two-party system majority representation works well enough. If some sections in this country send few Democrats to the national house, other sections send few Republicans, it has been said. But in the first place, the great parties are splitting up; in the second place, there are factions and varieties within the great parties, and, finally, the minor parties should not be wholly deprived of representation.

The French bill for electoral reform will be fought in the Senate by a powerful group of radicals and republicans led by Clemenceau, the ex-premier. This group holds that proportional representation and list voting are too complicated for the average elector, and that he will never master the proposed system and become indifferent to his political rights. It also fears that the monarchists and reactionaries would gain many seats and obstruct progress. The minority, however, is committed to the bill and is prepared to stand or fall by it. It should be added that proportional representation already exists in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Switzerland and Tasmania. It has been advocated in Russia by the moderates and conservatives.

Russia's Fourth Duma

The election laws of Russia were arbitrarily and illegally changed after the dissolution of the second duma by imperial decree, the object of the change being to give the land owners and the nobles an advantage, and to disfranchise many workers and "intellectuals." Under the changed laws the third duma was necessarily one-sided; it did not sufficiently represent the lower classes, the liberal and progressive elements. But the third duma was by no means wholly reactionary; it was not an aggressive body, but it did, on the whole, stand for reform and constitutionalism. It accomplished little, however; it "marked time." It was allowed to complete its term—five years. Last fall the fourth duma was elected after a campaign which was chiefly characterized by the bold interference of the clergy, under the orders of the holy synod, in the interest of reaction. The radical and liberal voters evinced apathy and pessimism, believing that the cause of reform was lost in Russia. The results of the elections were naturally unsatisfactory. The "right" or the ultra-conservative section had gained 112 seats at the expense of the Octobrists, the Nationalists and the Progressives. The Cadets, or advanced liberals, had gained four seats only.

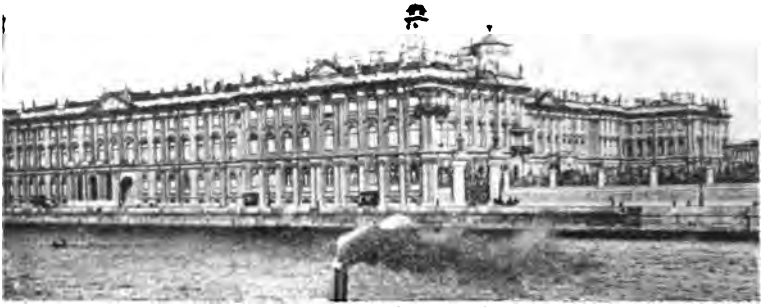
The new duma's party alignment is as follows: the right, 163 members; the center, 164; the left, 125; independents and unclassed, 7.

On the eve of the first meeting of the duma it was feared and predicted that the center would ally itself with the right and capture the presidency, the committee organization machinery, etc. Such a step would have meant impotence, subserviency and worse for the duma, since the right is largely composed of reactionaries who would revert to autocracy, undo the work of the revolution, and fight every progressive tendency in the empire. Fortunately, the center saw that this would mean suicide and turned to the left for support at the opening session. This was a fair

start, and it indicated that even mild liberals and moderates in Russia believed in constitutionalism and reform by popular representatives.

Still, the new duma is intensely nationalistic and not much in the way of genuine advance toward liberty and justice is expected from it. It will not force the hands of the government; it may even prove less liberal than some of the ministers. The duma is hostile to the foreign elements; the Finns, the Jews, the Poles have nothing to hope for; the laws which restrict them in various directions are not to be lifted. The government has the support of the duma in its stubborn attitude toward the United States as regards the question of honoring American passports regardless of the race or religion of their holders. The termination of our old treaty of commerce with Russia did not cause her to yield. We have now no treaty of commerce, travel and residence with Russia, and she may discriminate as she chooses. A truly progressive duma would have demanded a new treaty and a policy of equal treatment of all citizens at home and of all visitors and travelers.

Meeting Place of the Duma



Winter Palace, St. Petersburg

Peterhof Palace

Tzarskoe-Selo Palace

Cathedral of the Assumption, Moscow. Where the czars are crowned

Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Petersburg. Where the czars are buried

George V of England

Nicholas II of Russia

Royal Cousins

Nicholas II, The Russian Czar*

AUTOCRACY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Arthur E. Bestor

RUSSIA is the great enigma of the modern world. With one-seventh of the land of the globe, a population of 165,000,000, a great power with great ambitions, she is the least understood of all nations, but she believes, says Count Mauravieff, "that she has a civilizing mission such as no other people in the world, not only in Asia but also in Europe. . . . We Russians bear upon our shoulders the new age. We come to relieve the tired man." The great movements of western Europe—the Renaissance, the Reformation, the scientific and intellectual development of the nineteenth century—have never touched Russia which remains an Oriental empire. The oft-repeated phrase of Napoleon, "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar" is the basis of Bismarck's remark "Russia has nothing to do with the West. Her mission is in Asia; there she represents civilization." There are democratic elements at the bottom—the mir, the zemstvos, the peasant associations; there are leanings toward socialism in the state ownership and oper-

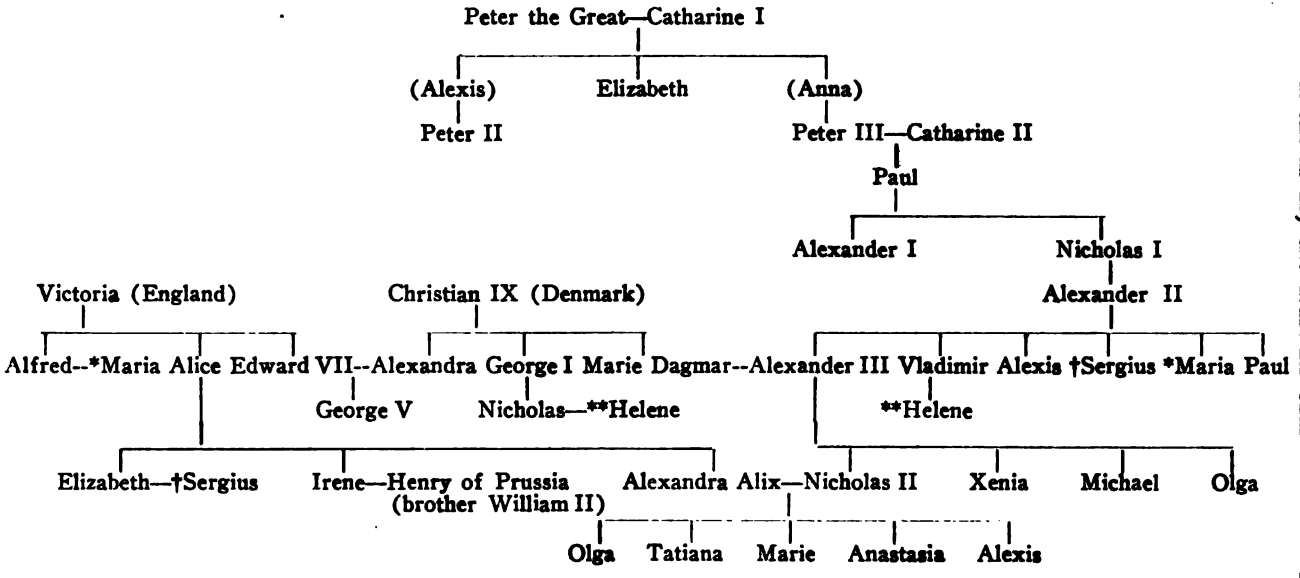
*Previous instalments of this series are "William II, the German Kaiser," in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for September, 1912; "Armand Fallières, the French President," in the October number; "Ludwig Forrer, the Swiss President," in the November issue; "Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands; Albert I, King of the Belgians," in the December magazine; "Christian X of Denmark; Gustaf V of Sweden; Haakon VII of Norway," in January, 1913.

For Special Bibliography, see Round Table.

ation of railways, industries and monopolies; but the government is essentially despotic and Russia presents herself as the greatest exponent of autocracy in the twentieth century.

Nicholas II, Czar of all the Russias, is possessed of more personal power than any other ruler in the world. It is surprising, therefore, that notwithstanding the fierce light which beats upon the throne, so little that is authentic should be known about him and that the accounts should be so contradictory. Books on Russia pass him over with slight attention. Some of the authors feel that he does not rule; others despair about him or are disgusted with what they consider his weakness. He has never been a leader like William II of Germany and his attitude toward many questions is unknown. Eighteenth ruler of the Romanoff line, he was born May 18, 1868, the son of Alexander III and Maria Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark. The Queen Mother Alexandra of England is therefore his aunt; George I of Greece his uncle; George V of England whom he so greatly resembles, Haakon VII of Norway and Christian X of Denmark his first cousins. Born the direct heir to the throne he was always trained as one who was destined to rule. His mother insisted upon many tutors, one of whom, an Englishman, Sir Charles Heath, is said to have taught that "a man's happiness may be measured by the amount of happiness which he confers on others." His father gave orders: "Neglect nothing which will make my son a man." Nicholas early learned to speak Russian, French, German and English—English is the language used by the imperial family in ordinary discourse—but he studied no dead languages. His particular training was in mathematics, physical science, political economy and history. Of English writers his favorites were Scott, Stevenson, Dickens and Shakespeare. He loved athletic exercises and out-of-door sports. At the age of thirteen he was appointed Ataman of the Cossacks and at twenty-three became president of a commission to prepare designs for the Trans-Siberian rail-

RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY FROM PETER THE GREAT AND PRESENT-DAY RELATIONSHIPS



way. In November, 1890, he started with his cousin, Prince George of Greece, and three companions on a trip through Asia, visiting India, Japan and China. At Kioto in Japan he was attacked by an anti-foreign fanatic and narrowly escaped with his life but showed admirable courage. While at Vladivostock in May, 1891, he turned the first sod for the Trans-Siberian railway and returned to Europe overland through Siberia. He ascended the throne upon the death of his father, November 1, 1894, and on the twenty-fourth of that month married Princess Alix Alexandra of Hesse-Darmstadt. They were crowned in Moscow, May 26, 1896.

The Czarina is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, her mother being Princess Alice who married Louis of Hesse. Her sister Elizabeth was married to the Grand Duke Sergius who was killed by a bomb in 1905; her sister Irene is married to Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William II; her sister Victoria is married to Duke Louis of Battenberg. There are five beautiful children in the imperial family—Olga, now a girl of seventeen, the intellectual member of the family; Tatiana, fifteen, the mischief-maker and a great lover of horse-back riding; Maria, thirteen; Anastasia, eleven; and Alexis, nine. The recent injury to the heir to the throne has attracted world-wide attention. The official report is that he fell from the imperial yacht into a row-boat while other reports make him the victim of a plot by the Nihilists or by the Grand Dukes. He is said to be a light-hearted boy, very fond of music, not very strong, and of course, an object of the greatest solicitude to his parents.

The life of this imperial family in the midst of intrigue and danger, cut off largely from the rest of the world, must have many elements of unhappiness. Those who have come into personal touch with them and have given us their impressions tell of the beauty and refinement and thoughtfulness of the Czarina but note the underlying sadness of her face which one sees in all her pictures. They express their admiration for the human qualities of the Czar but describe

a man overburdened and distraught with the duties of a position for which he has little love. They unite in praise of the care and devotion given to the children. There are stories that the Czarina and the Dowager Empress do not agree upon the training of the children or upon political affairs. The grand dukes, who belong to a party which represents all that is selfish and reactionary in Russian life, use all their influence against reform, and if the Czar would lead in progressive measures he must do so with those of his own household arrayed against him.

To the late William T. Stead we are indebted for the most attractive picture of the Czar. Although it is necessary to take into account his well known pro-Russian sympathies, still his information was gleaned from personal interviews. During the reign of Alexander III he had come to be looked upon as the mouth-piece of Russia in England to such an extent that he sought and obtained in 1888 a personal interview with Czar Alexander and in 1899 he had an interview with Nicholas. He gives a picture of Nicholas as physically wiry, vigorous, full of vitality, fond of out-door life, mentally alert and sympathetic, with a fine memory, a wide grasp of facts, a sense of humor, keeping up wide reading, a tireless worker. Alertness, exactness, lucidity and definiteness are his essential qualities. Mr. Stead also quotes men who have brought matters to his attention and claims that he reveals those humanitarian instincts for which both his father and grandfather were well known. It was the Czar's grandfather who summoned the conference which established the Red Cross and his father was one of the most pacific of men. And, finally, Mr. Stead insisted that his interview with Nicholas revealed not a weak man as is so often claimed, but a strong man who had the three necessary qualities for successful leadership—the power to see the essential truth, the courage to bring things to pass and strength of resolution and tenacity of purpose.

Andrew D. White, who, as attaché and later as ambas-

sador at St. Petersburg, knew all the czars from Nicholas I gives us quite a different picture. Commenting upon Nicholas II while crown prince he says, "I was told by a person who had known him intimately from his childhood, that, though courteous, his main characteristic was an absolute indifference to most persons and things about him, and that he never showed a spark of ambition of any sort. This was confirmed by what I afterward saw of him at court. He seemed to stand about listlessly, speaking in a good-natured way to this or that person when it was easier than not to do so; but, on the whole, indifferent to all which went on about him. After his accession to the throne, one of the best judges in Europe, who had many opportunities to observe him closely, said to me, 'He knows nothing of his empire or of his people; he never goes out of his house, if he can help it.' This explains in some degree the insufficiency of his program for the Peace Conference at The Hague and for the Japanese War." Later on in his autobiography commenting on the Russianization of Finland, Mr. White writes, "It is the saddest spectacle of our time. Previous emperors, however much they wished to do so, did not dare break their oaths to Finland; but the present weakling sovereign, in his indifference, carelessness and absolute unfitness to rule, has allowed the dominant reactionary clique about him to accomplish its own good pleasure. I put on record here the prophecy that his dynasty, if not himself, will be punished for it. All history shows that no such crime has gone unpunished."

Whatever may be one's judgment as to the character of the Czar, one is doubtless led by study to feel that he is essentially simple in his tastes and sincere in his desire to rule his kingdom justly. In his coronation proclamation he vowed to "keep always before us as the object of our life the peaceful progress, might and glory of beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects." When he came to the throne he had been in the army only long enough

to have attained the rank of colonel and, of course, it was expected that he would assume the title of general, but he refused and said to his uncle, Grand Duke Vladimir, "Believe me, dear uncle, I am quite capable of looking after my own promotion without your needing to take so much trouble about it." Without accepting the interpretation of the Liberals of the extreme weakness and vacillation of the Czar, one must admit that he has not impressed any class of his people as a strong man and that he has failed largely as a ruler. He is doubtless honest and sincere but he is not a great or a brilliant man. He occupies the most difficult position, in many ways, in the world, as is testified to by William II who is certainly a man who knows something of the burdens of kingship and who, when he received the news of the death of Alexander III, said: "Nicholas II has assumed the throne of his forefathers, truly one of the most burdensome inheritances upon which a king can enter. Let us join in the prayer that God may grant him strength to discharge the weighty duties on which he is entering." Surrounded on every hand by enemies, having constantly before him the danger of assassination, overwhelmed by the burdens of administration, it is not hard to believe that he has more than once said, "I would not wish my worst enemy to have to bear my burdens." One of the French magazines recently published two stanzas of a poem attributed to the Czar:

"My happiness was born at night.
It has only flourished in darkness.
I have lost my joy in life,
I wander wearily in gloom.

My soul gropes, sadly searching
In mental fog,—it pines
And prays and suffers
But finds no peace on earth."

Russia is an hereditary monarchy in which all of the executive, legislative and judicial power is in the hands of the Emperor who bears the title of Autocrat. His word is supreme law in one-half of Europe and Asia. The imperial will is made known through ukases or proclamations which may afterwards be embodied in law. Theoretically the Czar has the right to do anything and everything except to limit his own authority. His income is from crown lands of which there are more than 1,000,000 square miles in cultivated lands and forests, from gold, silver and other mines in Siberia, all of which are regarded as the private property of the imperial family. No account is taken of his income in any budget and the amount is unknown. When one considers the extent of his power it is overwhelming. Said Stepniak with respect to the attitude of the people toward the Czar: "The people repose implicit confidence in the Czar's wisdom and justice. He is absolute master of the life and property of every man within his dominions, and no exception may be taken to his orders. The occasional blunders made by the Czar, however heavy they may be, must be borne with patience, as they can be only temporary; the Czar will redress the evil as soon as he is better informed on the matter."

When you try to realize the government of Russia it is easy to be misled by the grandeur of the realm and the omnipotence of the Czar, but by examining farther you feel impressed not so much by the omnipotence of Nicholas II as by his dependence. So great is the power in his hands that he is dependent upon innumerable officials for the administration of the government. He cannot possibly know but a few things which are going on in his realm. Over five hundred documents are said to pass through his hands every week day. An autocratic government may become an organ of unbelievable oppression without the autocrat knowing much about it or being really responsible for it. Prince Lobanoff once spoke thus: "The task of an absolute em-

peror in a dominion so vast as that of Russia is a crushing one, far exceeding the strength of one man, however great may be his capacity for work or his intelligence. The Emperor, Alexander III, with his loyal devotion to his duties, wished to accomplish his task—the whole of his task. He sometimes remained at his desk up to two or three o'clock in the morning, and then fell upon his bed utterly worn out. He died in the flower of his age entirely owing, I am convinced, to an excess of hard work."

There are those who justify an autocratic government. An idea and its execution are close together and all the organs of government may be brought to bear upon a single object. This is true of the building of the Siberian railroad which a government more free might never have undertaken. There is a gain in administrative efficiency although a loss of freedom, and it must be remembered that Russia is essentially an eastern, not a western, nation and that an autocratic system, controlling every action through subordinates, is peculiarly Oriental. The Russian peasant does not greatly object to a harsh rule if his ruler is brilliant and bold, and there is something to be said for a government which can do so much for people who, like the Russian peasantry, are so destitute of education and of political and social initiative. Pobiedonostseff insisted that Russia must trust to the power of inertia which he called the fulcrum of progress and declared to be absolutely essential to the welfare of society. In a nation where the individual is regarded as the servant of the state a well conducted autocratic administration has something to commend it. But such has not been the recent administration of Russia. Said the historian Lecky of the rule of Alexander III, himself a man of many admirable qualities, "He reigned over an administration which is accounted the most despotic and probably without exception the most corrupt and the most cruel in Europe."

Nicholas II was the fifth ruler of Russia in the nineteenth century and some understanding of the reign of each

of his predecessors is really necessary to understand Russia of today. Alexander I (1801-1825) believed in western civilization and was interested in liberal ideas. In the early part of his reign he fell under the spell of Napoleon but closed his reign under the control of that great Austrian reactionary, Metternich. His brother, Nicholas I, (1825-1855) had to face a revolt at the beginning of his reign but it was easily quelled. He was a foe to all enlightenment, despotic in his rule and reactionary in all his policies. His son, Alexander II (1855-1881), the Czar Liberator, gave himself up to reform movements of all kinds. Education was encouraged, the censorship of the press was relaxed, a beginning was made of the reform of the law and the law courts, and elective assemblies were established. They were called zemstvos similar to the English county councils and having limited powers over roads, schools and sanitation. He is, of course, remembered for the emancipation of over 40,000,000 serfs. But the reforms of the early 60's were in many ways too rapid and aroused hopes which could not be realized. Therefore a reaction set in, Nihilism grew rapidly and the Czar, after being the object of many plots, was assassinated. During the closing days of his life there had been drawn up a plan for representative assemblies and Alexander III (1881-1894) at first directed, "Change nothing in my father's order. It shall be his testament," but reactionary councils prevailed and this plan was never promulgated. Alexander adopted reactionary policies and depended almost wholly upon the Conservative party which stood for the unity of the empire and the Russianization of alien provinces, the development of the resources of the country and the maintenance of the autocratic régime. The Czar, believing absolutely in the supremacy of the Orthodox Church, allowed severe persecutions of the Jews and of the Protestant non-conformists. He was intense in his desire for peace for he never forgot the campaign in Bulgaria in which he accompanied his father and he endeavored to teach

his children the same desire for peace. He once said to his son Nicholas, "May God keep you from ever seeing war or from ever drawing a sword."

One might expect that in any discussion of Russia considerable attention would be given to the revolution. But all works and articles upon Russia deal largely with the revolutionary movement and we are trying to understand the government as it is. The most unselfish work in the world has been, and is being done, for the economic betterment and for the mental and moral development of the peasants of Russia. But Russia is going through a transition stage between autocratic and free government and in a nation of such great extent, such frightful illiteracy and such long continued despotism changes must be accomplished by bloody revolution. Mr. Bryce in his "American Commonwealth," speaks of such a transition as follows: "The difference between despotically governed and free countries does not consist in the fact that the latter are ruled by opinion and the former by force, for both are generally ruled by opinion. It consists rather in this, that in the former the people instinctively obey a power which they do not know to be really of their own creation, and to stand by their own permission; whereas in the latter the people feel their own supremacy, and consciously treat their rulers as their agents, while the rulers obey a power which they admit to have made and to be able to unmake them—the popular will. In both cases force is seldom necessary, or is needed only against small groups, because the habit of obedience replaces it. Conflicts and revolutions belong to the intermediate stage, when the people are awakening to a sense that they are truly the supreme power in the state, but when the rulers have not yet become aware that their authority is merely delegated."

The reign of Nicholas II has been marked with great confusion and bitter strife. He was supposed to be liberal in his ideas but in the opening years of his reign he showed

himself to be more or less reactionary. In reply to a provincial assembly which had asked for some popular representation he described democratic ideas as "senseless dreams" and declared that he would do everything to protect the principle of autocracy. In Poland he said that the Poles might remain Orthodox. He ruled largely under the advice of Pobiedonostseff, the Procurator General of the Holy Synod, the most reactionary man in the empire. Disturbed conditions at home—peasant uprisings, strikes, the growth of Socialism—the Russo-Japanese war, and the extreme danger of the entire country becoming revolutionary led in 1905 to the call of the Duma and the establishment of the so-called constitution. It was provided that no law should go into effect without the approval of the Duma, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association was granted. But there was no effective guarantee that these rights would not be violated and the subsequent use of the power of dissolution showed how little real popular control was to be allowed in Russia. Premier Stolypin, when the Duma would not pass his zemstvo legislation, suspended the sitting of the two houses and then by imperial ukase, under the emergency clause of the constitution, enacted the desired legislation.

The central administration consists of cabinets, ministries and legislative bodies. For convenience in handling the more personal affairs of the government there are certain cabinets or bureaus conducted in the imperial household, one having to do with the charitable affairs of the Czar, another with the public instruction of girls and certain institutions established by the mother of Nicholas I, another with the imperial headquarters and another with the reception of petitions. There is also an Imperial Cabinet under three divisions: Economy, Mines and Manufactories, Legislation. The Council of Ministers, re-organized in 1905, is made up of fourteen of the ministers of chief departments and the general directors of important administrations. The Ruling Senate, established in 1711 by Peter the Great, was

formerly the chief administrative organ of the Empire but other bodies have been created out of it so that today its functions, partly deliberative and partly executive, have chiefly to do with the administration of justice. To be valid all laws must be promulgated by this body. It consists of six departments sitting at St. Petersburg, each one final in certain cases with a special department for the trying of cases brought against crown officials. The Holy Synod, also established by Peter the Great has the supervision of all the religious affairs of the empire. It consists of the three Metropolitans of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev, the Archbishop of Georgia and several bishops in turn. All decisions of this body run in the emperor's name and have no force unless approved by him. The Procurator General is one of the most powerful men in the empire in politics as in religion.

The State Council of the Empire, created in March, 1906, is a co-ordinated branch of the legislature of which the Duma is the popular body. Its membership consists of an equal number of elected representatives and persons nominated by the emperor. It is convoked and prorogued annually by imperial ukase and the president and vice-president are appointed by the Czar. Its elected members serve for nine years, one-third being elected every three years. Its members must be at least forty years of age and have an academic degree. They receive a salary of $12.75 (25 roubles) a day during the session. They are elected as follows: one by the zemstvo of each government and where there is no zemstvo by a congress of the landed proprietors, six by the Synod of the Orthodox Church, six by representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, twelve by representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Industries, eighteen by representatives of the nobility, six by representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland meeting at Warsaw. It is to be noted that the election is in nearly

all cases indirect and that the elected members are in any case only one-half of the entire council.

The first Duma was called in 1906 and was dissolved in seventy-three days; the second, convoked in 1907, lasted less than three and a half months; the third Duma was allowed to serve nearly its entire time, and the fourth Duma has just come into existence. Members to the number of 447 are elected for five years and represent the provinces and the cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa and Riga. The election is in every case indirect and made by electoral bodies of the chief towns and provinces and of these cities, delegates being chosen by district or town elective assemblies. The rules governing the suffrage have been changed several times in order to give the government control in the Duma. The exact provisions at present are not important except that the suffrage is limited and that the indirect elections give the reactionary parties disproportionate power. There is a salary of $5.10 (10 roubles) a day during the session and traveling expenses to and from St. Petersburg once each year. The rights of the Council and the Duma extend to addressing questions to ministers, immunity from arrest of members unless they are made liable by the Council or the Duma and the right to annul election of any of its members. There are public sittings and ministers are eligible to the Duma. Besides the limitations upon parliament in any autocratic government the Council and Duma are forbidden to receive deputations or petitions, bills rejected by the Czar cannot be brought forward in the same session without his consent and such consent is also necessary for the reintroduction in the same session of bills rejected by either body.

In the third Duma the balance of power was in the hands of the Octobrists who have also elected their leader as president of the fourth Duma although they lost heavily in the recent elections. They are the moderate conservatives who do not wish to change the form of government, and they

take their name from the manifesto of October 30, 1906, the so-called constitution, which summoned the first Duma and which contains the statement of liberties which they accept as their political creed. The attitude of the more reactionary parties is perhaps best expressed by the Slavophile leader Aksakoff: "The social order of the west rests upon a false foundation. Atheism, Anarchism and Materialism and the growth of the proletariat are its natural consequences. . . It is a blessing for Russia that she detests all western culture and preserves her Orthodox faith. Our Church remains pure, and the State has its foundations in the absolute will of the Czar." The liberal parties of Russia are the Social Democrats, somewhat doctrinaire, the Social Revolutionists, more opportunist, and the Constitutional Democrats, who insist upon a share of the people in legislation and administration and the inviolability of personal rights and freedom of conscience, and look hopefully to the abolition of autocracy.

Russia's foreign policy is so extensive that we can give no adequate attention to it. In passing it ought to be remarked that the great sources of Russian strength were untouched by the Russo-Japanese war and are being only slightly affected by her revolution. In order to re-create her navy the Duma recently voted $645,000,000 to be expended in five years, a larger sum by $35,000,000 than the amount Germany is spending annually on her fleet. Russian foreign policy concerns itself largely with her effort to reach the sea. This is the key to her policy in the north where she threatens Norway and Sweden, in the south where the treaty of Berlin confines her war vessels to the Black Sea by forbidding the passage of the Dardanelles, and in the Far East where her policy led to the war with Japan. Then there is her ambition to control central Asia where she threatens Great Britain in India. While Russia has been held back many times in her ambition her policy has been consistent

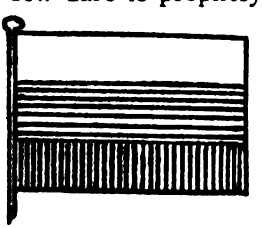
for generations and when she settles her internal difficulties she will be prepared again to further those ambitions.

So tremendous are the problems of Russian development that one becomes almost hopeless in contemplating them from a western point of view. The great mass of the people are a dull peasantry to whom the successful application of popular government is difficult because of their illiteracy and poverty. Schools are few and only one-fourth of the children of school age receive instruction. When the serfs were freed in 1861 provision was made for their purchase of the land to which they had formerly belonged. The state was substituted for the noble and the organization of the mir, or village community, was utilized to collect taxes which were levied directly upon the whole community. Freedom of movement had to be restricted so that these taxes might not be repudiated. The peasants often live far from the fields which they cultivate and the communal system causes the division and redivision of the land to such an extent that in one instance a peasant had his small holding in thirty-six different places, and in twelve per cent of the villages of the district the strips of land were only three and one-half feet wide. Nothing could be devised which would so destroy the initiative of the individual and his efficiency as a producer. The peasants at the present time, therefore, really have less land by one-half than they did before emancipation and heavy debts incurred by them have had to be cancelled more than once by the government.

The people of Russia have always been poor. The geographic and climatic conditions themselves are against efficient production. There are vast plains and frozen seas and severe climate so that resignation and endurance of evil and sudden changes of feeling have been the characteristics developed in the peasantry. By reason of the great mass of the people and of the climate advance movements have been almost impossible. Primitive methods and intellectual stagnation are the inevitable results. "It is the will of God" is

the explanation of any and every evil. It is said that the consumption of bread is habitually thirty per cent below the quantity necessary to preserve the working forces of the adult, that meat is a luxury enjoyed only three or four times a year and that the economic condition of the peasantry is almost unthinkable. It is true that Russia is becoming modern and industrial in some places and that the energy which would naturally go into politics has been diverted into business. Count Witte, twenty years ago did everything in his power to develop the industries of Russia and, to a certain extent, succeeded. But lack of education, the inability to change or adopt new methods, the fact that the workman is half a peasant because of his ownership somewhere of a piece of common land, the number of holidays and feast days—all these have limited greatly industrial development.

It is the political condition, however, which has received most attention in these later days. Concessions have been granted by the autocracy but they have usually been granted too late or else have been accompanied by limitations or restrictions which almost made them valueless. The bureaucracy hates all democratic development and hesitates at nothing to prevent its growth. Russia needs political representation and guarantees of the fundamental rights of individuality. Autocracy having fulfilled its mission will be destroyed and constitutionalism will take its place. Russia will evolve a civilization which her people can assimilate. Few doubt that these things will come about, but by what means and how soon and with what bloodshed, confusion and re-organization few dare to prophesy.



Russian Flag

Paris of the Revolution*

Mabell S. C. Smith

IT WAS a pitiful country to which Louis XV fell heir (in 1715) when his great grandfather died. The peasants had been taxed to the last sou, the nobles, untaxed and selfish, scrambled greedily for court preferment and left their estates uncared for, many of the *bourgeois* tried to emulate the nobles in extravagance, and all of them seemed to view with apathy a government in which the most intelligent part of the community had an extremely small share.

At the time of his accession Louis was but five years old, and the regency was given into the hands of the unscrupulous Duke of Orléans. Both courtiers and Parisians were delighted at the removal of the court from Versailles to the city, but the good people of the town soon realized that the added liveliness was a doubtful advantage, for the gayeties of the Palais Royal in which the regent lived were gross debaucheries.

At the beginning of Louis XV's reign a Scotsman named Law proposed a paper money plan that was seized upon with eagerness by all classes of an impoverished

*This series began in the September, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN with an article on "Earliest Paris," followed in October by "Paris of the Crusades," in November by "Paris of the Renaissance," in December by "Paris of the Reformation," and in January, 1913, by "Paris of the 'Great Century'."

society. All France and especially all Paris went wild over Law's propositions. The Mississippi valley was supposed to abound in gold and silver and Law's office was fairly besieged by courtiers and clergy, by tradesmen and ladies of the nobility eager to buy stock in a mining company which Law organized. It is probable that Law was self-deceived. At any rate, when the bubble burst he was as hard hit financially as any of his victims, and, in addition, barely escaped with his life from their wrath, when they besieged his bank in the Place Vendôme and rushed, howling with rage, to the Palais Royal where they thought he had taken refuge.

Louis ruled—or misruled—for sixty years. In the space of six decades much may happen for good or ill, but this long reign was marked by no rises and by few falls, merely by a gradual, consistent decadence. The people were too crushed to do more than look on dully while their sovereign secured in infamous ways the wherewithal for the infamous pleasures of the latter part of his life. He sold the liberty of his subjects, for anyone who could pay for a warrant (*lettre de cachet*) could put a private enemy into prison where he might lie forgotten for years. He sold the lives of his people, for he starved them to death by scores through the negotiation of a successful corner in food stuffs.

Louis disbanded the parliaments (courts) and fomented religious persecution. In some temperaments the extremes of the age produced an unbalanced state such as showed itself throughout Paris early in the reign in the behavior of the "Convulsionaries of St. Médard," who hysterically proclaimed the miracles performed at the tombs of two priests buried in the ancient churchyard of St. Médard, near the Gobelins factory. So widespread and so distracting was this belief that the graveyard was closed to the public. This step caused a wit to fasten upon the wall an inscription:

"By order of the King, God is forbidden to perform miracles in this place."

Contemporary accounts of the execution of a man who had made an attempt upon the life of the king betray still another characteristic, an extraordinary callousness to suffering. The execution took place as usual in the Place de Grève, and every window and balcony was filled with eager spectators, many of them elegantly dressed ladies of the court who played cards to while away the moments of waiting. The poor wretch who was to furnish amusement for this gay throng was placed on an elevated table where all might see him, and he was gashed and torn and twisted and burned and broken for an hour before the breath mercifully left his mangled body.

Like his father, Louis preferred Versailles to Paris. In Paris the Louvre fell into such disrepair that it was habitable only by people willing to live in haphazard fashion for the sake of a free lodging, while private stables occupied much of the ground floor and the government post horses stamped and kicked beneath Perrault's unfinished colonnade.

Of building there could not be much at a time when the monarch took no pride in his chief city. One of the few constructions of Louis' date was the Mint. Another of the king's languid interests was the Military School which looms imposingly across the southeastern end of the Field of Mars as the modern tourist sits at luncheon on the first 'stage' of the Eiffel Tower. The Field of Mars itself, now green with lawns and bright with flowers, was laid out as a drill ground. Its great size has frequently made it useful for large gatherings of people, and no fewer than four World Exhibitions have erected their plaster cities upon its ample space.

Another open place of impressive size was the present Place de la Concorde, first called the Place Louis XV. This vast square stood not too far away from the still fashionable

St. Honoré quarter for the appropriate erection of the handsome buildings still standing on the north side, restored to their early dignity when they housed guests of the State. The eastern became a *Garde-Meuble* or store house for state effects, and is now used by the Ministry of Marine. The western became the Hôtel Coislin and is now a club. Between the two the rue Royale runs a little way northward to the classic church of the Madeleine, whose corner-stone Louis laid on the site of a former chapel, but whose construction was long delayed. Standing on its broad steps today the eye follows the vista of the rue Royale across the square and over the river to the Palace of Deputies,* begun as the Bourbon Palace in the early part of Louis XV's reign.

A little way from the place on the west is the Palace of the Élysée,† which the government furnishes as a mansion for the President of the Republic. It has been rebuilt and restored since its first condition as a private house which Louis XV bought and gave to Madame de Pompadour.

Not being of a markedly religious turn—except when he was ill—it is not surprising that Louis promoted the construction of very few churches. One of them, St. Philip of the Net, replaced a leper hospital. A few years before the Madeleine was begun, a new church of Sainte Geneviève was planned as a crown for the Mont Sainte Geneviève. Great difficulties had to be overcome in providing a firm foundation, for the elevation was found to be honeycombed with the quarries of Gallo-Roman days. It was fifty years after its beginning before the adjoining abbey chapel of Sainte Geneviève, which the new building was to replace, was torn down, leaving the fine dome-crowned church—now the Pantheon—to stand uncrowded.

Opposite the Pantheon to the west is the Law School, designed by the same architect, Soufflot.

In public utilities Paris found herself somewhat richer

*See page 145, October, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN.
†See page 142, October, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN.

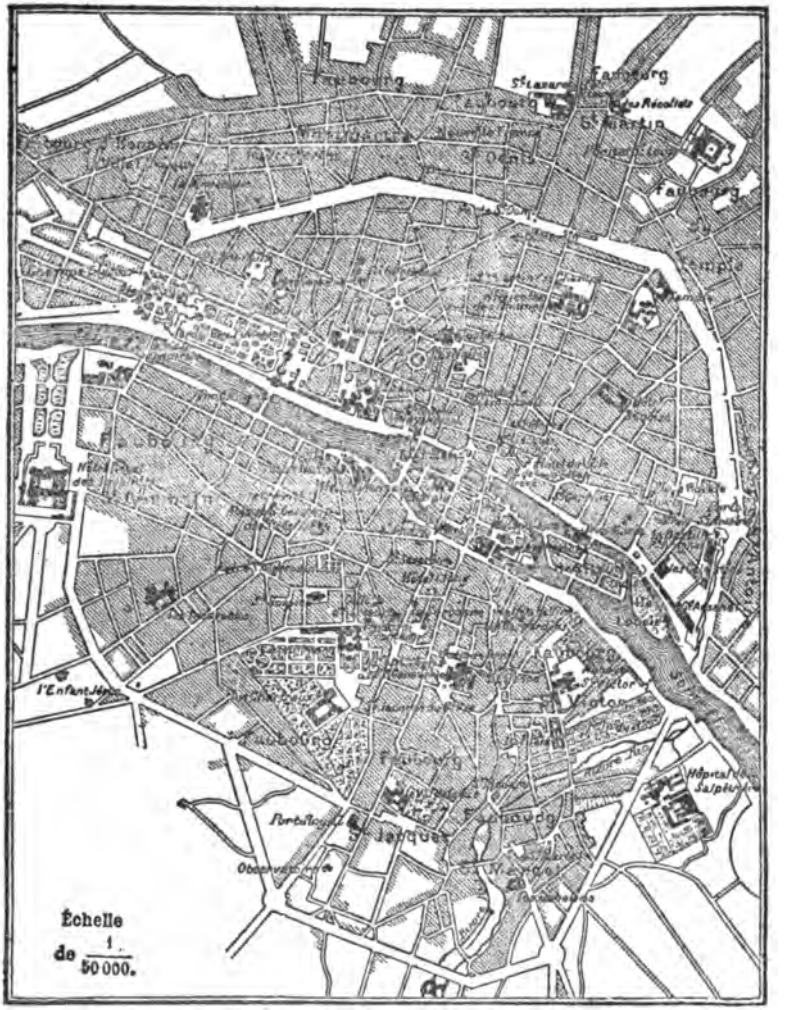
than before Louis' reign. The postal service attained such effective organization that it made three deliveries a day and was housed in a large and adequately equipped building. It became usual to number all the houses as had been done for some two hundred years on the house-laden bridges. The names of streets were cut on stone blocks and affixed to corner buildings.

It is hard for the admirers of twentieth century Paris cleanliness to realize that an English traveler, writing just before the French Revolution, complains bitterly of the dirt and disorder and danger of the streets and compares them most unfavorably with London thoroughfares.

Another undertaking, this time of scientific interest, was the tracing of the meridian of Paris from the Observatory to Montmartre.

That the fire service was not astonishingly competent seems to be indicated by the disasters of this period. Twice during the century serious fires destroyed large parts of the Hôtel Dieu, the old general hospital, and twice fires worked havoc with the Palace of the Cité. Earlier in the century still another fire had its origin in the efforts of a poor woman who sought to recover the body of her drowned son through the mediation of St. Nicholas. She set afloat in the Seine a wooden bowl containing a loaf of bread and a lighted candle. The candle set fire to a barge of hay. Some one cut the boat loose and it was swept by the current under the Small Bridge which was consumed with all its burden of houses. It was quickly replaced, but without any buildings on it, a fashion followed toward the end of Louis XVI's reign when the New Bridge and the Notre Dame Bridge were cleared.

Louis XV died of small-pox in 1774 and was succeeded by his twenty-year-old grandson, Louis XVI. At his birth the Paris that later was to kill him had expressed extravagant delight in countless feasts, balls and displays of fireworks. Young as he was at his accession, Louis had



Paris under Louis XVI

been married for several years. His wife, Marie Antoinette, was but fourteen when she came to Paris as a bride, and an accident which occurred during the wedding festivities seems a mournful prophecy of the troubled days to come. During a *fête* in the Place Louis XV the fireworks set ablaze some scaffoldings around an unfinished building. A panic seized the crowd. It rushed headlong into the rue Royale in such a passion of terror that the narrow street was swiftly filled with a mass of people fighting their way over the bleeding, dying bodies of those who had reached the exit first, and, by chance, had fallen.

Again the royal family preferred Versailles to Paris, but the court often came to town both to give and receive entertainment, and public festivities were not infrequent. When their second son was born, the City of Paris gave a dinner at the Hôtel de Ville in honor of the event. As seems frequently to have happened at these large dinners at the City Hall not everything went smoothly. The hosts bent their whole energies upon serving the king promptly, so that when he had finished his dinner the guests at the other tables had had nothing but butter and radishes. In spite of their hunger, however, they were forced to rise and leave when the king rose.

The public works of Louis' reign were not many. The chief was the building of a new wall, not demolished until 1860, which protected several of the outlying suburbs. At each of its gates was a pavilion, several of which are still standing, which served as an office for the collectors of the *octroi*, a tax levied even now upon all food brought into the city. As anything to do with taxes was obnoxious to the people this construction has been thus described:

"Le mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant,"

which may be inadequately translated, "The wall walling Paris makes Paris wail."

The over-florid architecture of Louis XV's reign showed signs of betterment under the younger Louis through the

Exchange established near the Hôtel de Soissons in the time of Law (1720)
(*From an old print*)

Church of St. Medard in whose churchyard miracles were said to have been performed

Palace of the Cite after the Great Fire of 1777

Mint

(From a woodcut)

Military School and Field of Mars with the Dome of the Invalides at the left

(From an engraving of 1830)

Law School

Place de la Concorde; Obelisk of Luxor; Ministry of Marine at right and Club at left of the rue Royale, through which is seen the church of the Madeleine. The upper part of the bridge was built of stones from the Bastille

Louis XV

Garden Door of the Carmelites. During the 'September Massacre' one hundred and twenty priests were killed on these steps

Interior of the Parish Church of St. Philip of the Net about 1785

College of the Four Nations (now the Institute) about 1780

The Odéon

The "French Comedy" about 1785

Court of the Bastille in the Eighteenth Century
(*From a sketch by Fragonard*)

Banquet of the Body Guard at Versailles, 1789
(*From picture by Emy*)

Le Roi Janus, ou l'homme à deux visages

"King Janus, or the man with two faces." Cartoon satirizing Louis XVI's vacillation. "I will support the constitution," he says to the member of the Assembly; "I will destroy the constitution," he promises the priest. This refers to the so-called Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1791) which commanded the priests to place France before Rome

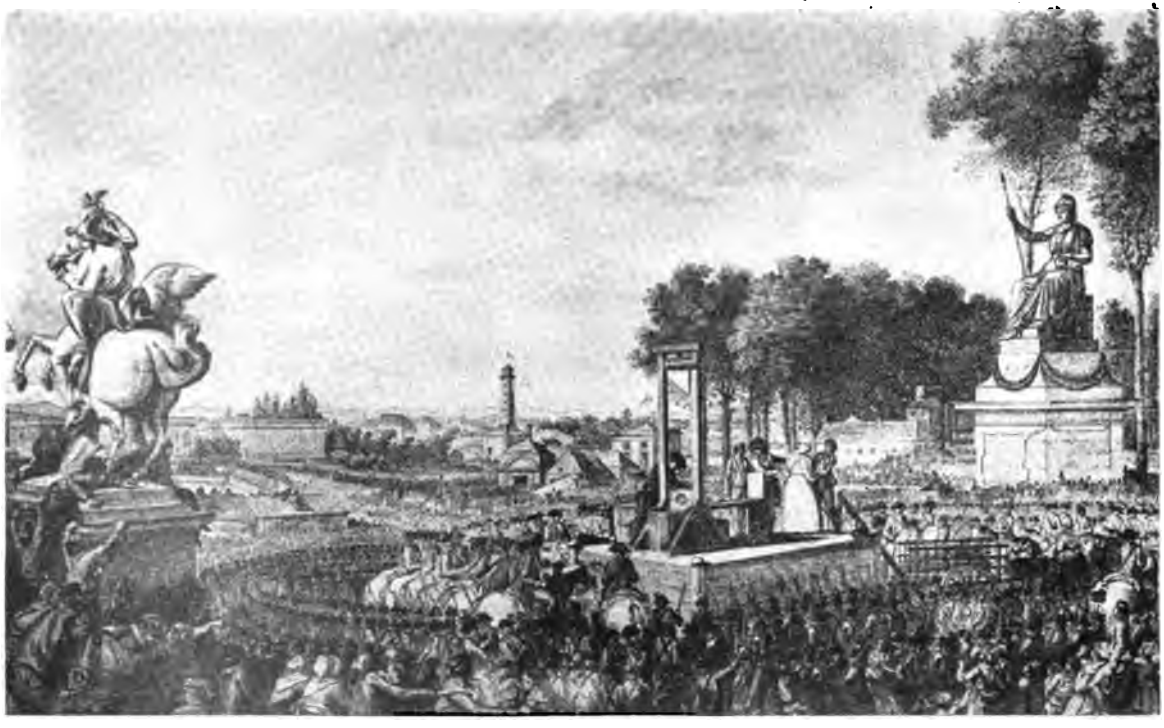
Furniture Used by the Royal Family while Imprisoned in the Temple (1792-93). Now in the Carnavalet, the Historical Museum of the City of Paris

The Women's Court in the Conciergerie
On this court opened the windows of the cells of Marie Antoinette, Madame Roland, Charlotte Corday and Madame Dubarry

The Last Tumbril

(From picture by Raffet)

Statues of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette in the Crypt of the Abbey of St. Denis



Execution of Marie Antoinette

(From engraving by Helman, after drawing by Monnet)

"The Convention." Model of group by Sicard, temporarily placed in the Pantheon

influence of the Greek. The best remaining example is the Odéon theater. This building has a dignified façade, but around the remaining three sides runs an arcade filled with open-air book shops whose widely varied stock is more picturesque than appropriately placed. Its actors are the students graduated in the second rank from the government school of acting. Those of the first grade make up the company of the Théâtre Française whose playhouse stands in columned ugliness today attached to the corner of the Palais Royal.

Of the causes of the Revolution which was soon to let loose the pent-up fury of generations of repression, the most evident are the economic and social. The lower classes were taxed inordinately, even on necessities. The nobility (of whom there were some 200,000 as against England's 500) and the clergy were not taxed at all. Politically, the power of the French monarch was practically absolute. The States General had not been convened for nearly two hundred years. Trial by jury had fallen into complete disuse and no man was sure of his personal liberty or of undisturbed ownership of his property, and, at the same time, he was denied freedom of belief and of speech.

Independence of belief and of speech was fast increasing, nevertheless, and its growth was one of the powerful though less evident causes of the Revolution. Paris was the center of this intellectual activity. In Paris lived or sojourned the men whose advanced thinking was percolating through all classes of society—Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau. In Paris, too, was published the famous Cyclopedia, often interrupted by the prison visits of its contributors, Diderot being sent to the Bastille immediately upon the appearance of the first volume. Skepticism permeated the upper classes, irreligion the lower.

Paris, indeed, was the very crater of the Revolution. In the scholars' attics on the left bank argument was growing loud where only whispers had been heard before; in the

crowded tenements of the eastern quarter around the St. Antoine Gate, and especially amid the fallen grandeurs of the once fashionable Marais people were talking now where once they had hardly dared to think. The mob that was soon to take unspeakable license in the name of Liberty made its first trial of strength in rioting during the election of the States General which Louis was forced to summon when the Notables failed to suggest any solution of the country's problems.

Hardly had the sitting opened at Versailles when trouble with the king began. Louis closed the hall to the members. Then they met in the tennis court and took the famous oath by which they bound themselves not to disband until they had prepared a written constitution. They called themselves the National Constituent Assembly.

Three weeks after the Oath of the Tennis Court Desmoulins, a young journalist, made an inflammatory speech in the garden of the Palais Royal, declaring that the Bastille was a menace to the city, and two days later, on July 14, 1789, the Parisians poured against it a horde of citizens armed with weapons plundered from the Hôtel des Invalides. They forced the first drawbridge, burned the governor's house and easily compelled his surrender, since the garrison of which the people declared themselves in terror consisted only of about eighty men who were but scantily provided with ammunition. The crowd set free the prisoners, who numbered but a half dozen or so, seized the captain and hurried him to the Grève where they struck off his head and carried it about the city on a pike—the first of such hideous sights of which the Revolution was to know an appalling number. The destruction of the huge mass of masonry was begun the next day and lasted through five years. La Fayette sent one of the keys to General Washington.

Upon hearing of the fall of the citadel the king made concessions to the Assembly and then went to Paris accom-

panied by a huge and motley crowd armed with guns and scythes. The mayor went through the ceremony of presenting him with the keys of the city in token of its loyalty, while at almost the same time La Fayette was organizing the citizens into the National Guard, who wore a cockade made up not only of red and blue, the colors of Paris, but of white, the royal hue.

The nobles, awakened to the danger of a general insurrection, tried to put a stop to the rioting and incendiarism that was spreading over the country by offering to yield their privileges. This concession proved but a sop, for the people's hunger was now unappeasable. Louis continued to spend most of his time at Versailles to the dissatisfaction of the Parisians. When they heard of the expressions of loyalty uttered by the king's body-guard at a banquet they voted that the court had no right to feast while Paris was suffering for bread, marched to Versailles and forced the king, the queen, and the little dauphin—the baker and his wife and the baker's boy, they called them—to go back with them to town. Marie Antoinette had succeeded in making herself extremely unpopular, both with the nobility who objected to her independence of the laws of etiquette to which they were accustomed, and with the people, who called her the "Austrian Wolf," and who really believed her to be sinister and wicked instead of a gay and affectionate young woman, whose worst fault was thoughtlessness. If she had had before but small knowledge of the opinion in which she was held by her subjects she discovered it during this ten-mile drive when her carriage was surrounded by east-end roughs and dishevelled women from the markets who had only been deterred from killing her as she stood beside her husband at Versailles by her display of dauntless courage, and who crowded upon her now, yelling indecencies and shaking their fists at the king and the uncomprehending little prince and his sister.

Arrived at Paris they went to the Tuileries and passed

a sleepless night in the long-deserted palace which seems to have been despoiled even of its beds. There they lived for many months, willingly served only by a few faithful guards and daily insulted by people who came to see the tyrants and to watch the "Wolf's Cub" dig in the little fenced enclosure which he called his garden.

The first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated upon the Field of Mars by a great festival. Undeterred by a violent rainstorm a hundred thousand people passed before an Altar of the Fatherland erected in the middle, and after taking part in a religious service, listened to La Fayette, who was the first to swear to uphold the Constitution, and to Louis, who declared: *"I, King of the French, swear to use the power which the constitutional act of the State has delegated to me, for the maintenance of the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly and accepted by me."* It was when he vacillated in his attitude toward the Constitution that the caricature which is reproduced in this number was published.

The Assembly worked hard in the old riding school near the Tuileries, and formulated many political changes which did not live and many civil improvements which were more enduring. Mirabeau used his strength for order; but popular clubs, the Jacobins and Cordeliers, which took their names from the old religious buildings in which they met, were constantly stirring the fiercest passions of the people, and principles closely akin to anarchy were taught in the revolutionary press of Danton and Desmoulins.

Despairing of achieving peace from within the king entered into a secret arrangement with several other European rulers, by which they were to invade France and subdue his subjects for him, and in June, 1791, he tried to escape from the country with his family and to join his allies. They stole forth at night from the Tuileries and managed to leave the city, but they were recognized and sent back, making their way once more to the palace through a huge

and sullen crowd. The clubs clamored for the king's deposition and the people rioted in the Field of Mars against La Fayette and the mayor of Paris, who dispersed them at the command of the Assembly.

In the autumn the Assembly finished the preparation of the constitution and disbanded, to be succeeded at once by the Legislative Assembly, whose leaders, the Girondins, were anti-royalists, but not active republicans. War was declared against Austria, but distrust and discontent led the French army to reverses of which the revolutionary press made the most. It happened to be on the anniversary of the flight of the royal family that the Marais and the faubourg St. Antoine again gave up their hordes, who lashed themselves into fury as they pushed their way through the chamber where the Assembly was sitting, and then surged on to the Tuileries. Without doubt their intention was murder, but once more, as when Marie Antoinette fronted them at Versailles, they stopped abashed before a calm which they could not understand. Louis donned the scarlet liberty cap which they handed him, the queen allowed a similar "Phrygian bonnet" to be put upon the dauphin, and the mob stood appeased and even admiring. Yet only a few days later La Fayette, the defender of the Assembly, was forced to flee from the country. The Reign of Terror had begun.

The threatened approach of the foreign enemy was the signal for a final attack upon the royal family. Early on the morning of August 10, 1792, the National Guard and the Swiss Guards massed themselves about the palace to withstand the assault of the crowd whose ominous roar was heard growing momentarily louder as it poured westward under the leadership of a brewer of the St. Antoine section. The guards gave their lives valiantly, but they were hacked to pieces in the struggle which Thorwaldsen's famous Lion at Lucerne commemorates. The victorious rabble set fire to the palace, which was partly destroyed, and then rushed before the Assembly, demanding that it dissolve in favor of

a National Convention. In the old riding school the king and queen, their children and the king's sister, Madame Elizabeth, took refuge, staying crowded into a small room while the Assembly discussed the question of what should be done with them. After three days and nights of extreme discomfort they were removed to the tower of the ancient Temple.*

Paris was the very heart of the Terror. The rabble had learned its power and unscrupulous leaders permitted brutality and urged violence. A casual word was enough to cause anybody, man, woman or child, to be arrested as a suspect and thrown into prison. It he did not die there, forgotten, he came out only to be taken before a so-called tribunal which listened to false charges, practically allowed no denial or protest, declared its victims in detachments guilty. of "conspiring against the Republic" and sent them straightway to the guillotine.

This instrument, invented by a physician to provide a humane method of capital punishment, was set up in various parts of the city. In the Place Louis XV, now called the Place of the Revolution, the scaffold was erected near the statue of Liberty to which Mme. Roland addressed her famous exclamation: "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Around it gathered a daily crowd, some, the industriously knitting women described in "A Tale of Two Cities," who came as to a vaudeville performance; some, fanatics, equally joyous over the downfall of hated aristocrats or of plebeian "enemies of the Republic," others, monsters who rejoiced in blood, no matter whose. Pitiful, indeed, were those who came day after day to watch the tumbrils approaching from the east through the rue Royale from the rue St. Honoré for some friend whose appearance here might solve the mystery of an unexplained disappearance. In a little over two years 2,800 people lost their heads in this place; 1,300 were slain in six weeks in

*See November CHAUTAUQUAN, page 289.

the Square of the Throne; scores more suffered in the small square where the Sun King had held his Carrousel, and yet others in the Grève before the City Hall.

Even such slight semblance of the forms of justice as preceded the ride to the guillotine was denied to hundreds of people, many of them innocent of any fault. Almost a thousand of such victims were massacred in the early days of September following the incarceration of the royal family. Bands of authorized assassins held pretended court in the prisons and butchered the helpless prisoners. At the Abbaye, the old prison of the monastery of St. Germain des Près, the unfortunates were killed in the square before the church.* It was in this prison that Mme. Roland wrote the "Memoirs" that give us one of the most vivid contemporary pictures that we have of these awful days.** Here, too, Charlotte Corday spent the time between her murder of Marat and her passage to the guillotine.

If there is one more moving spot than another in the Paris of today it is the Carmelite Convent near the Palace of the Luxembourg. Behind the old monastic buildings, almost deserted now, lies one of those unexpected gardens which make Paris wonderful in surprises. Surrounding houses shut out the roar from the stone-paved street. In a central pool a lone duckling, surviving from Easter Day, swims briskly as playful goldfish nip the webs of his busy feet. It is all as peaceful and as remote from scenes of either pain or joy as a *château* garden in the provinces. Yet here at the garden entrance of the building one hundred and twenty parish priests were hacked down in cold blood at the command of a coward who urged on his ruffians through a grated window. The stains are still red in a tiny room above where the swords of some of the assassins dripped blood against the plastered wall, and down in the crypt are piled the skulls of the slaughtered, here crushed

*See page 56 of the September, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN.
**See Smith's "The Spirit of French Letters," page 248.

by a heavy blow, there pierced by a bayonet thrust or a pistol bullet.

During this time when the mutual suspicion of the moderate Girondists on the one hand and of the radical group, Robespierre, Marat and Danton and their friends, on the other, brought about the arrest of no fewer than 300,000 suspects, all sorts of places were pressed into service as prisons, even buildings so unsuitable as the College of the Four Nations (the Institute) and the Palace of the Luxembourg. In the latter was detained Josephine, who was afterwards to marry Napoleon.

Five months after his capture the king was tried by the Convention, which had succeeded the Legislature and had formally declared the Republic, and twenty-four hours later, January 21, 1793, "Citizen Capet" was beheaded on the same charge that had brought thousands of his subjects to the scaffold, that of having "conspired against the Republic." He died bravely, his last words silenced by an intentional ruffle of drums. The queen was removed from the Temple to the Conciergerie* where she was kept in close confinement, never without guards in her room, until she went through a form of trial which sent her to execution in the October after Louis' death. Her courage, so often tested, was superb, and her composure failed her only when a woman standing on the steps of St. Roch to watch the tumbrils pass, spat upon her. Mme. Elizabeth was guillotined a few days later. The dauphin probably died in the Temple of ill-treatment, though tales persisted of an escape to the provinces and even to America. The little princess was the only member of the pathetic group to live through this time of horror.

Internal dissensions grew sharper. The extremists made use of the lawless Paris rabble against the more moderate element and a number of prominent Girondists were seized and plunged into the Conciergerie to leave it only to march

*See October, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN, page 170.

singing to the guillotine. Marat's death by the knife of Charlotte Corday could not stay the turmoil.

There were grades of radicalism even among the extremists. The most advanced struck at the very basis of social agreement. Religion they declared out of date and substituted the worship of Reason. The Goddess of Reason, a dancer, they installed with her satellites in the most sacred part of Nôtre Dame; St. Eustache became the Temple of Agriculture, St. Gervais the Temple of Youth, St. Étienne-du-Mont the Temple of Filial Piety, St. Sulpice the Temple of Victory. Other sacred buildings were put to more practical uses—the Convent of the Cordeliers became a medical school, the Val-de-Grâce a military hospital, St. Sevérin a storehouse of powder and saltpeter.

Robespierre of a sudden took a stand against such a display of irreligion, probably that he might have yet another accusation to bring against his enemies. To replace the Cult of Reason he established with grotesque rites a Worship of the Divine Being, acting himself as the high priest.

Destruction and change reigned. Churches were mutilated if the statue of some ancient saint wore a crown; the relics of Sainte Geneviève were burned on the Grève; the Academies were suppressed; no street might be named after a saint; no aristocrat might keep the *de* of his name. The very calendar was altered, the new year beginning on September 22, 1792, which was the first day of the Year I of the Republic.

On the other hand some excellent constructive work was accomplished by the foundation of several schools and libraries, of several museums, among them the Louvre, and of the Conservatory of Arts and Sciences, established in the ancient priory of St. Martin in the Fields.* When Robespierre tried to establish his own position with some show of legality the end of the Terror was in sight. For the moment,

*See October, 1912, CHAUTAUQUAN, page 170.

however, it seemed as if there were only increased horror, for the Parisians took possession of Robespierre and fought fiercely in his defence against the supporters of the Convention. It was the Grève, the theater of many wild scenes, which furnished the battleground. Robespierre and the mob were defeated and when, July 28, 1794, Robespierre went to the guillotine, with his face, which has been described as looking like a "cat that had lapped vinegar," bound up because of a wound, then the Terror died with him. Thousands of suspects were released at once from prison, and the city, except for the vicious element whose worst spirit he incarnated, breathed freely once again.

So strong was the reaction that the royalists hoped for a return of power, and even marched against the Tuileries where the Convention was sitting. They were hotly received, however, before the Church of St. Roch in the rue St. Honoré, by the troops of the Convention, one of whose officers, Bonaparte, killed royalist pretences now only to revive imperial aspirations later on.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carlyle's *French Revolution;* Latimer's *My Scrap Book of the French Revolution;* Arthur Young's *Travels in France;* Rousseau's *Social Contract.* For readers of French, *Paris Révolutionnaire,* by M. G. Lenôtre.

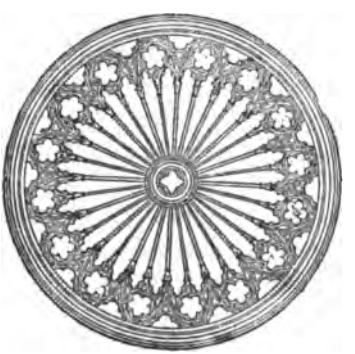
(End of the C. L. S. C. Required Reading, Pages 265-310. For Suggestive Programs, Study Helps and C. L. S. C. News see Round Table).

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

Words which have appeared in previous issues or whose pronunciation is easily found will not be listed here. The French nasal sound is indicated by the small capital N. The French u is like the German *ü*. It cannot be exactly represented in English, though *ew* as in *few* approaches it.

Conciergerie	Kon-see-air-je*-ree′
Corday	Kor-day′
Danton	Daɴ-toɴ′
Desmoulins	Day-moo-laɴ′
Diderot	Dee-dro′
Eiffel	Ay-fel′
fête	fate
Garde-meuble	Gard-mebl*
Girondins	Jee-roɴ-daɴ′
Le* mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant	Le mür mü-roɴ′ Par-ee′ roɴ Par-ee mür-mür-oɴ′
lettre de cachet	letr de* cash-ay′
Madeleine	Mad-layn′
Marat	Mah-rah′
Médard	May-dar′
Montesquieu	Moɴ-tes-key-e′*
octroi	ok-trwa′
Odéon	O-day-oɴ′
Orléans	Or-lay-oɴ′
Pompadour	Poɴ′-pah-door′
Robespierre	Roe-bes-pee-air′
Rousseau	Roo-so′
Soufflot	Soo-flow′
Théâtre Française	Tay-atr′ Froɴ-sez′
Voltaire	Vol-tayr′

*e as in her



Tolstoi the Novelist

Charles W. Gill

THE Russian novel is absolutely different from the English, and hardly less so from the French novel. The Russian is the true realist, he has no preconceived point of view, no thesis. He bases his novel on life instead of on literature as so frequently is the case with other writers. If he employs principles of art or is at all aware of the requirements of technique, it is certain that such conventions neither hamper him nor obtrude themselves on the reader. In most cases it is safe to assume that the Russian novelist is fortunate in being without technical training. In any case he has too much to say to submit to the imposing upon his work of any fixed form. The life he knows is too big and new and rugged to be painted on a measured canvas. With all Russia, her floundering attempts at development, the chafing under her autocratic government, the pulsing waves of incipient democracy, the national pride in the broad expanse of territory, the restlessness born of the dream of Slavic supremacy, with all this and more struggling for expression, what wonder that the typical Russian novel impresses us as incoherent and formless. But when we reflect that instead of finished form we get significant, vital content, a realism in life-portrayal that is hardly removed from life itself, we can scarcely regret the writer's disregard for rules of artistic composition. (Ivan Turgenief, it should be here said, is an exception to the typical Russian novelist. Turgenief was a French-trained writer and sought to adhere consistently to well-defined literary principles). Tolstoi illustrates strikingly the attitude and the method of the real Russian novelist.

Now it is no simple matter to conceive of, much less to portray, the proprietor of Yasnaya Polyana as a mere writer of fiction. He was so much more than that, and he

himself so resisted the influences which sought to make him a novelist only, that, far from being his chief vocation, we must come to something of his own attitude and look up this work as largely incidental. At the most, Tolstoi's novels, great as they are, constitute but one of the many means by which this giant personality impressed itself upon its own and succeeding generations. That Tolstoi was unwilling to give more attention to fiction was a source of great disappointment to many of his friends and admirers. The famous composer Piotr Tchaikowsky recorded in his diary that there was only one great man who to him was incomprehensible, who stood alone and aloof in his greatness—Lyof Tolstoi.

"But often," he says, "I feel angry with him; I almost hate him. Why, I ask myself, should this man, who more than all his predecessors has power to depict the human soul with such wonderful harmony, who can fathom our poor intellect and follow the most secret and tortuous windings of our moral nature—why must he needs come out as a preacher and set himself up to be our teacher and monitor? Hitherto he has succeeded in making a deep impression by the recital of simple, everyday events. We might have read between the lines of his noble love for mankind, his compassion for our helplessness, our mortality and our pettiness. How often have I wept over his words without knowing why? . . . Perhaps because for a moment I was brought into contact—through him as a medium—with the ideal, with absolute happiness and with humanity.

"Now he comes as commentator on texts, claiming a monopoly in the solution of all questions of faith and ethics. . . . Once Tolstoi was a demi-god. Now he is merely a priest!"

Again he wrote: "I am more than ever convinced that Tolstoi is the greatest of all writers of all time; yet in my conviction of his immortal greatness, of his almost divine importance, mere patriotism plays no part."

To Turgenief, too, Tolstoi's indifference to his own power in fiction was incomprehensible. He wrote Polonsky that Tolstoi could be extraordinarily useful and yet had plunged into mysticism. "I am considered an artist," he said, "but what am I worth when compared to him? He has no equal in European literature. Whatever he seizes upon becomes alive under his pen." His creative power he thought was amazing, whether it were devoted to describing a whole historical epoch as in "War and Peace" or to de-

picting a peasant with a purely Russian soul. Every person, every animal he described was instantly made vital, and yet he had given it all up and surrounded himself with Bibles and Gospels in nearly all languages and had written a whole chestful of mystical ethics which he insisted were the real thing.

The countess also, deeply sympathetic as she always proved herself, more than once expressed her desire that her husband would devote himself to story-writing and leave the philosophical and religious speculations that so disturbed him. But she did not despise his theories, she only thought them too advanced. "He goes ahead of the crowd," she declared, "pointing the way men should go. . . . He is quite right, but I cannot do what he demands. Five centuries hence men will tread in the path in which he is the pioneer."

In spite of all these apparently well-grounded complaints of his friends as to his slighting of his calling as a novelist, in spite of his immense achievements in other lines, Tolstoi stands out today as Russia's greatest writer of fiction and as one of the most commanding figures in nineteenth century literature. Let us note in order his works of fiction and make some attempt at characterization, though space will not permit of anything like full comment on each.

Practically all Tolstoi's work as a novelist was done during the twenty-five years from 1852 to 1877. The former date marks the appearance of the first instalment of "Childhood," and the latter date stands for the completion of "Anna Karenina." "The Resurrection" lies without this period. The writing of this novel was undertaken mainly with the object of obtaining funds to devote to the emigrating enterprise of the Dukhobors or "Spirit Wrestlers." This was in 1898. The novels in order of their appearance run as follows:

"Childhood" is spoken of by Zyelinsky as an "immense

chain of poetical and naïve conceptions." It is told from the standpoint of the boy himself and gives decided promise of the sincerity and lifelikeness which characterize all Tolstoi's works. Dostoyevsky read it in the Dead House in far-away Siberia and begged to know who was writing under the initials L. N. T. "Boyhood" the second part of this work appeared in 1854 and "Youth" in 1857.

Over the last part, "Youth," Druzhinin exclaims:

"I read it with wrath, with yells, and oaths; not on account of its lack of literary worth, but owing to the copy books in which it is written and the handwritings. . . . This mixture hinders an intelligent perusal. . . . My impression is not so complete as it should have been. Nevertheless I will say what I can. . . . Your task was tremendous, but you have accomplished it well. No other writer could have so grasped and depicted the agitated intangible period of youth. . . . If anyone tells you it is inferior to 'Childhood' or 'Boyhood' you may spit in his face. Many chapters breathe the poetic charm of old Moscow which no one has ever before reproduced properly. Some chapters are too long and prosy. . . . It may be said with assurance that all you have written with love for it is admirable, but as soon as you grow cold, your words entangle themselves and fiendish forms of language make their appearance. Consequently the parts written coldly should be revised and corrected."

Turgenief, at first strongly appreciative of this three-part romance, later reacted and spoke of it as "Small potatoes, superannuated belief." Strange to say this attitude was identical with Tolstoi's own. Tolstoi half a century later regretted that he had written the stories, saying he was especially dissatisfied with the two later parts, "Boyhood" and "Youth." He declared, "there is such an awkward mixture of truth and invention and insincerity—the desire to put forward as important what I did not then consider important." In short he had failed to be honest and sincere—to him the worst possible failure. Meanwhile an instalment of "Sevastopol Sketches" had appeared in *The Sovremennik*, the leading Russian monthly. This first article entitled "Night in Sevastopol" was read with interest by the new emperor, Alexander II, who ordered it to be translated into French. The Czar also, it is said, instructed Prince Gortchakof to "take care of the life of that young man." The

other two parts of the "Sketches" came out in the same journal in August, 1855, and in January, 1856.

When we name "The Cossacks" we name one of the three or four great pieces of fiction Tolstoi has given us. It represents the work at intervals of greater or less industry of more than ten years—from 1851 to 1863. It grew slowly and irregularly during the period of its author's changing life-philosophy and shows now his vanity, now his vanquishing of all the influences and forces of insincerity, occasionally the blossoming forth of the very best that sprang from this Disciple of the Truth.

"The Cossacks" was completed at last because the author was obliged to raise money for the payment of a gambling debt. Tolstoi had once more and for the last time yielded to this old temptation. Turgenief upon learning of the transaction exclaimed: "God grant he return to his true work if even in this way." "The Cossacks" was immediately acclaimed as a masterpiece. Tolstoi himself declared it repugnant to him (probably because of the circumstances of its publication) but admitted it had "some stuff in it though poor." If one takes the pains to read a few pages including the night-scene with Lukashka on guard against the Tchetchens he may get vivid Russian narrative at its best. Or if he would have description of the highest order let him read Olyenin's impression of the mountains from which these few lines are quoted:

"As the troika flew swiftly along over the level road, the mountains seemed to run along the horizon, their rosy summits shining in the rising sun. The mountains aroused in Olyenin's mind first a sentiment of wonder, then of delight; but afterward, as he gazed at this chain of snow-capped mountains, not piled upon other dark mountains but growing and rising straight out of the steppe, little by little he began to fathom all their beauty and he felt the mountains. From that moment all that he had seen, all that he had thought, all that he had felt, assumed for him the new, sternly majestic character of the mountains. All his recollections of Moscow, his shame and his repentance, all his trivial dreams about the Caucasus disappeared and never returned again.

"'This is the beginning,' seemed to be whispered into his ear by some solemn voice. And the road and the outline of the

distant Terek now beginning to appear and the forts and the people—all seemed to him no longer insignificant. He looks at the sky and remembers the mountains. He looks at himself, at Vanyushka, and again—the mountains. Here come two Cossacks on horseback, their sheathed muskets balanced behind their backs and their horses galloping along with their brown and gray legs; but the mountains! . . . Beyond the Terek he sees smoke rising from a native village; but the mountains! . . . The sun rises and gleams along the Terek lined with reeds; but the mountains! . . . From the fort comes a native cart; handsome women, young women ride in it, but the mountains! . . . Abreks gallop across the steppe and I am coming, I fear them not, I have arms and strength and youth; but the mountains!"

In 1878 Turgenief began the translation of "The Cossacks" into French and spared no pains to acquaint the French people with "the best story written in Russian."

In "War and Peace" we have the most ambitious and, with the possible exception of "Anna Karenina," the most successful accomplishment of Tolstoi in the realm of fiction. In mere bulk it is equivalent to ten or twelve volumes of present day fiction, containing as it does over 2,000 pages or about 650,000 words. It originated in the attempt of the author to portray the situation in Russia on the return in 1856 of the Dekabrists or members of the 1825 conspiracy from their thirty years' exile. Having written this portion of the story he was inevitably drawn back to the origin of the conspiracy that he might "plow deep for the sowing that was to come." The result was a panoramic romance of immense proportions reflecting in its numerous personages and "in a sense which can hardly be used of any other modern artist the overflowing of some side of his (Tolstoi's) own opulent and varied character." All life seems to be included; the court, the camp, the town, the country, the noble, the peasant, each passes in fascinating succession before us; and throughout it all, permeating it all the spirit big with toleration for all mankind, the attitude of the All-Father, sympathetic beyond comparison in the whole realm of fiction.

When Turgenief had finished reading the fourth volume he wrote his friend Fyet: "There are unendurable things in it and there are wonderful things in it, and the

wonderful things—they predominate—are so magnificently good that no one has ever written better and it is doubtful if anything as good has ever been written before." And Flaubert on reading it in French, exclaimed: "What a painter! What a psychologist!"

Tolstoi's last great novel "The Resurrection" was published in 1898, and the proceeds from its sale amounting to some twenty-two thousand rubles ($16,500) were devoted to defraying the expenses of the Dukhobors, whom the government at last had permitted to migrate to Canada. This novel has never taken so high place as several of the earlier works, despite its many strong features. This is probably due to its excessive frankness in dealing with sexual matters. "The Resurrection" is here mentioned out of its chronological order that we might have left for the last the consideration of that which is universally admitted to be Tolstoi's biggest contribution to fiction, "Anna Karenina."

Tolstoi's masterpiece, we may well call "Anna Karenina" and we are apt to look in vain through general literature to find any fiction big enough to place beside it. "War and Peace" would perhaps occur to most students in this search before the work of any other author. Hugo's great novel is not belittled by this praise of Tolstoi any more than Browning is minimized when we laud Milton. "Les Miserables" stands at, or very near, the head of romantic fiction; "Anna Karenina" shows the farthest swing of the pendulum toward realism. Tolstoi's sweep is here so broad that we forget that it is a work of art. Now, there is no scarcity in literature of realistic small pictures, convincing they are, too, as far as they go; but when we raise or lower the eyes, so to speak, we see real life about us and are reminded that it is a picture at which we are gazing. In Tolstoi's "Anna" we have the crowning achievement of realism in a canvas so broad that we can not see past the edges, but right, left, above, below, the master-hand has filled it all in and we know no life apart from what he there presents.

Those who seek to analyze methods of literary composition speak of "processes of selection" and "arrangement of situations" chosen for plot-development or character illustration, and decide that this is well done or that is not convincing. But we do not come to Tolstoi with any such measuring reeds. To be sure there are those who find nothing better to say of "Anna Karenina" than that it is not unified, is really two stories instead of one, that it is altogether amorphous; and if we are seeking only to discover such violations of conventional technique we can easily find them. But let me remind you while you are thus engaged that he who gave us perhaps the most perfect example of literary composition, technically considered, in modern fiction, (I refer to Flaubert and his "Madame Bovary") felt himself a very carver of cherry-stones beside a Michaelangelo. No, the great Russian does not lose sight of proportion no matter if the epicurean Stiva does require half a dozen pages to order his dinner. I do not mean to insist that every one of the apparent faults of this work are virtues misinterpreted; but I do assert that the over-concern which a trained technician would have felt necessary to exercise would have dwarfed the soul of this colossal novel. One would scarcely think of setting a landscape gardener to work on the Rocky Mountains!

To know Tolstoi as he reveals himself in "Anna Karenina" is to have appropriated one of the blessings of literature. When we lay aside the book it is with a feeling that we have been in communion with a soul full-grown in whose company our own could not but expand. The implicit teaching of his wide tolerance shames our prejudiced conventional creed. We go with Hawthorne and the Puritan will scarce permit us an unmixed pity for Hester Prynne; we turn to Flaubert and he makes Emma despicable to us; then we seek Tolstoi and learn anew who may "cast the first stone" and can find in our hearts only love for Anna and with her for all human kind.

Efficiencygrams

February 1

Efficiency is measured by results. Every day of efficient application should add to the amount done and should lessen the amount of energy expended by the doer.

February 2

Cultivate every faculty you have. Your life will be enriched and rounded.

February 3

You'll get what you are worth; therefore try to be worth a great deal. You'll find it profitable to develop yourself in more ways than one; it will not interfere with concentration on the main thing.

February 4

If you care only for the things of the body or for the things of the mind or for the things of the soul you have not developed a sense of proportion. All three must be active, all three must give results.

February 5

Give praise wherever praise is merited. It is a wonderful help to the receiver and it fills the giver with a sense of having done an act of justice.

February 6

Make use of all knowledge that has gone before.

Fberuary 7

Calmness is a shirt of mail to turn aside an attack and to give confidence in defense.

February 8

Concentration makes for speed.

February 9

What of blessing does occupation mean for you?

February 10

Love and gratitude are practical forces making for betterment.

February 11

If your affairs are not to your mind remedy them by removing the cause of the trouble. Don't waste time on the surface.

February 12

You will earn what you are worth, but part of your earning will consist in definitely coming in contact with progress. Progress means seeking, not waiting to be sought.

February 13

When life-expansion seems slow look back six months, a year, five years, take courage, and travel on.

February 14

Have at least one good hearty, body-shaking, mind-stirring laugh today.

February 15

Discretion is a mark of wisdom, not of timidity.

February 16

Did you know that if you face your cause of anxiety and say "What if you do happen? I shall be given strength to conquer you," it will sneak away? It will.

February 17

Face danger, doubt and death unwhimpering; meet the little trials of every day in silence.

February 18

The man who has failed has learned a wisdom which the always successful never can touch.

February 19

Cultivate a talent for friendship; your life needs friends for its enrichment.

February 20

Thank God if you have a home; and if you haven't one turn your abiding place into a home by this same thankfulness.

February 21

You must be convinced yourself before you can convince others.

February 22

A radiant satisfaction deeper and calmer than cheerfulness—that is joy.

February 23

If you don't know much about nature cultivate her and find how worth while she is.

February 24

Develop your work.

February 25

To be useful, to be needed—that means happiness.

February 26

Evil is perverted good; turn it again to good.

February 27

Be tender to the aged, the weak, the poor. Be gentle to everybody.

February 28

Control your thinking so that it shall not roam aimlessly through a vacant mind. Make it apply on what you want to accomplish—and you'll accomplish it.

The Storm*

As my bark in the restless ocean
Mounts its rough and foaming hills,
Whilst its waves in dark commotion
Pass me, hope my bosom fills.

Who, when warring clouds are gleaming,
Quenches the destructive spark?
Say what hand, what safety's beaming,
Guides through rocks my little bark?

*Translated from the Russian of Derzhávin in W. D. Lewis's *The Bakchesarian Fountain.*

Thou, Creator, all o'erseeing,
In this scene preserv'st me dread!
Thou, without whose word decreeing
Not a hair falls from my head!

Thou in life hast doubly blest me,
All my soul to Thee's revealed,—
Thou amongst the great hast placed me,—
Be 'midst them my guide and shield!

The Two Brothers and the Gold*

Tolstoi

IN ANCIENT TIMES there lived not far from Jerusalem two brothers, the elder Afanásy, the younger Ioánn. They dwelt on a hill not far from the town, and subsisted on what people gave them. Every day the brothers spent in work. They did not toil at their own work, but at the work of the poor. Wherever there were men overwhelmed with work, wherever there were sick people, orphans and widows, thither went the brothers, and there they toiled and nursed the people, accepting no remuneration. In this wise did the brothers pass the whole week apart, and met only on Saturday evening in their abode. Only on Sunday did they remain at home, praying and chatting together. And the angel of the Lord descended to them and blessed them. On Monday they parted and each went his way. Thus the

*From "A Survey of Russian Literature" by Isabel F. Hapgood, used in the C. L. S. C. in 1902.

two brothers lived for many years, and every week the angel of the Lord came down and blessed them.

One Monday as the brothers were starting out to work and had already separated, going in different directions, Afanásy felt sorry to part with his beloved brother, and halted and glanced back. Ioánn was walking, with head bowed, in his own direction, and did not look back. But all of a sudden, Ioánn also halted, and as though catching sight of something, began to gaze intently in that direction, shading his eyes with his hand. Then he approached what he had espied there, suddenly leaped to one side, and without looking behind him fled down the hill and up the hill, away from the spot, as though a fierce wild beast were pursuing him. Afanásy was amazed and went back to the place in order to find out what had so frightened his brother. As he came near he beheld something gleaming in the sunlight. He approached closer. On the grass, as though poured out of a measure, lay a heap of gold. * * * * * And Afanásy was more amazed, both at the gold and at his brother's leap.

"What was he frightened at, and what did he flee from?" said Afanásy to himself. "There is no sin in gold, the sin is in man. One can do evil with gold, but one can also do good with it. How many orphans and widows can be fed, how many naked men clothed, how many poor and sick healed with this gold. We now serve people, but our service is small, according to the smallness of our strength, but with this gold we can serve people more." Afanásy reasoned thus with himself, and wished to tell it all to his brother, but Ioánn had gone off out of earshot, and was now visible on the opposite mountain, no bigger than a beetle.

And Afanásy took off his garment, raked into it as much gold as he was able to carry, flung it on his shoulders and carried it to the city. He came to the inn, gave the gold over to the innkeeper, and went back after the re-

mainder. And when he had brought all the gold he went to the merchants, bought land in the town, bought stone and timber, hired workmen, and began to build three houses. And Afanásy dwelt three months in the town and built three houses in the town, one house, an asylum for widows and orphans, another house, a hospital for the sick and the needy, a third house for pilgrims and paupers. And Afanásy sought out three pious old men, and he placed one over the asylum, another over the hospital, and the third over the hostelry for pilgrims. And Afanásy had three thousand gold pieces left. And he gave a thousand to each old man to distribute to the poor. And people began to fill all three houses, and men began to laud Afanásy for what he had done. And Afanásy rejoiced thereat so that he did not wish to leave the city. But Afanásy loved his brother, and bidding the people farewell, and keeping not a single gold piece for himself, he went back to his abode in the same old garment in which he had quitted it.

Afanásy came to his mountain and said to himself, "My brother judged wrongly when he sprang away from the gold and fled from it. Have not I done better?"

And no sooner had Afanásy thought this, than suddenly he beheld, standing in his path and gazing sternly at him, that angel who had been wont to bless them. And Afanásy was stupefied with amazement and could utter only, "Why is this, Lord?" And the angel opened his mouth and said, "Get thee hence! Thou art not worthy to dwell with thy brother. Thy brother's leap is more precious than all the deeds which thou hast done with thy gold."

And Afanásy began to tell of how many paupers and wanderers he had fed, how many orphans he had cared for, and the angel said to him, "That devil who placed the gold there to seduce thee hath also taught thee these words."

And then did Afanásy's conscience convict him, and he understood that he had not done his deeds for the sake of God, and he fell to weeping, and began to repent. Then

the angel stepped aside, and left open to him the way, on which Ioánn was already standing awaiting his brother, and from that time forth Afanásy yielded no more to the temptation of the devil who had poured out the gold, and he knew that not by gold, but only by labor, can one serve God and men.

And the brothers began to live as before.

The Vesper Hour*

Conducted by Chancellor John H. Vincent.

Chautauqua readers have already enjoyed some glimpses of modern thought among European peoples through the selections given in these pages from the widely read "Journal" of Amiel and from the famous French pastor, Wilfred Monod. Another European writer whose books are attracting attention today is Professor Carl Hilty of the University of Bern, Switzerland, where he holds the chair of Constitutional Law. For the past ten years Professor Hilty has been writing for the men and women of his time a series of brief essays on the art of living. One of his books has been translated by Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody, of Harvard, well known to Chautauquans, and he has written an introduction to another, entitled "The Steps of Life" from which we are permitted by the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Company, to give to Chautauquans some acquaintance with the work of this high-minded Swiss scholar. The selections are from his essay

"COMFORT YE MY PEOPLE"†

THE IDEALISM of Christianity is something quite other than a shallow optimism; it is much rather a strong faith that everything genuinely good, however slight compared to the tremendous power and might of the forces arrayed against it, never can be crushed by them, but ever maintains itself victorious against its foes. That is the comfort to be given its followers, a comfort that will take from them the fear of losing poise in the midst of the merci-

*The Vesper Hour continues the ministries of Chautauqua's Vesper Service throughout the year.

†From "The Steps of Life, Further Essays on Happiness," by Carl Hilty, Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Bern, Switzerland. Translated by Melvin Brandow.

less actualities of daily experience; and that is the real meaning of many a Bible word too often explained in the sense of striving after earthly power and splendor; and that, too, is the meaning of some of the finest and most familiar hymns from the fighting days of the Reformation, such as that hymn of Luther, "A mighty fortress is our God, a bulwark never-failing."

On the other hand, the power of what Christianity calls "the world" is very great, and all the elements that make up that power, from the lofty pretension of some distinguished atheistic philosophy all the way down to the basest instinct of the most brutal selfishness, form an extremely close alliance. And the human heart, now over-daring, now over-timid, is so uncertain that even into the life of those who work most effectively for the good, come hours when they despair, not of their task only, but even of their whole manner of thinking, a despair that once and again God must dispel with a "Be not afraid, but speak."

If we look upon life from God's standpoint, instead of our own as we had rather do, we see it is not a matter of purely and simply making his people happy. No, first of all they are to be made fearless, for all right living is a life of battling, not of unruffled peace; but of battling without fear, of warring in a good cause and under sure guidance with that heroism which is the highest of all human qualities and the best of all earthly joys.

This is that never-ending conflict between good and evil which every single human being must fight out in his own life, although the final issue is reached only at the end of all things and in a manner to us unknown. "On the advance post of a man's individual experience the question is the same as in the great battle of the hosts, namely this: whether a faith that is anchored in God is not the

highest of moral forces, able to overcome the ever-present power of evil, especially the fundamental sin of self-seeking; for if the victory is gained at the advance post, it may be gained all along the line." Perhaps this is truer than we know, or ever experience on earth. That there is no higher power in the world than comes from association with God, every single human life must by trial discover. But for that very reason such association must be sought of one's own free will, and of one's free will always clung to; and that makes the problem of life.

In order to gain, in this warfare, a spirit of joy quite different from the moroseness and self-despair of many Christians, the means closest at hand is this: to try to battle, not according to our own ideas, but, as in military service, punctiliously as commanded. Such means, however, is external; there is an inner basis for the right spirit of joy, without which that joy cannot be enduring, and that inner basis is the abiding of God in the heart. When all opposition to God disappears, then appears the real joy of living and the great consolation he gives on earth. This peace with God, which in time may even grow, as it were, into an enduring and genuine friendship, the human soul must experience, else it shall not know what inward happiness is. And outward happiness is only the easy sequence of the inward; God gladly does nothing but good to men as soon as he finds it possible.

* * * * *

This is the spirit that we most need today; and this is the sure mark of a genuine Christian. If we will, we can be wholly without fear, not only before the forces of nature, which all stand in God's higher power, but also before the cares of daily life, and before men, who may do nothing hostile without God's permission. Firmly to trust in God in all he does or allows, even if one is ill, or troubled,

or almost in despair of any good outcome of a matter, that it is to serve God; * * * * *

Then add to this, God is faithful and lets no one be tried beyond his strength; yes, even before the greatest of physical and moral dangers he often holds his hands over our eyes, so that we see them only when past.

To be sure, all this is inconceivable to those who have not themselves experienced in evil days that even in misfortune's blackest hour a calm, bright, yes, even blithe spirit can yet abide deep within the heart inclined to God; and men of such experience, therefore, often endure incredible things, and then, at the slightest gleam of the sun, quickly again lift themselves up anew, bodily and spiritually strengthened from within; while other men are submerged in the waters.

It cannot be denied, however, that we learn a right courage only by degrees and in days of sorrow; and it is generally only through such days that we attain to the right conception of life and grow into a larger mould. So true is this that perhaps no human being of any real worth has ever yet gone through life without many sorrows, sorrows that the Scriptures often and quite rightly compare to a refining fire that can be made thoroughly hot only when there is much precious metal present; but then it brings all the gold within a man to light. * * * * *

Such are the asseverations of the Bible; and are we to think that they were meant only for the human beings of an age long vanished? Or may we also apply them to our own use still today? Surely we may, if the God of that day is still the God of this; and that is but a matter of test.

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Continental European, Classical, English, and American subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest to readers.

"If of thy mortal goods thou art bereft,
And from thy scanty store two loaves alone to thee are left,
Sell one, and with the dole
Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul."

These charming lines closed the "News from Circles and Readers" in the June CHAUTAUQUAN. An inquirer as to their author tells us of another application of the text, which, by the way, is from an Oriental writer.

"A dear friend of mine, an enthusiastic student and a woman of exceptionally fine mind, bought the books for the Chautauqua course of reading for 1912-13, with the money her husband gave her for shoes!"

DON'T FORGET CHAUTAUQUA DAY, THIS MONTH, FEBRUARY 23

If your plans for celebrating Chautauqua Day this month on the 23d are not already well under way, don't miss the opportunity. Notice the variety of suggestions offered on pages 193-6 of the January CHAUTAUQUA. Make up your mind to act upon them. If you cannot act upon all of them, never mind. *Do something,* and then let your circle send a report to the city paper as a first step in reminding people that the Chautauqua Idea is still a living force in your community. Send the Round Table a report also. It was the helpful thought of one mind eager to serve his fellow men that gave birth to the Chautauqua idea, and it was a poet who, stirred by the possibilities which it

indicated, wrote "A thought of God has fallen among men."

A great idea which is founded upon human nature is sure to beget other ideas. Out of the dreams and schemes which you and others have cherished your community has been in the past and may be in the future the great gainer. You realize the splendid impetus which Chautauqua has given both to people and to communities by its great and beneficent organization.

This is a unique opportunity for all Chautauquans to show their own faith and to secure the co-operation of others. One is often surprised to find people who have become leaders in educational or beneficent work in the community who are glad to testify to the power of the Chautauqua Spirit as a motive force.

These are days when humanity everywhere is seeking for common points of contact. Let us remind our fellow men how Chautauqua is constantly laying foundations to foster all far-reaching educational influences which shall serve the common good.

OLD AND YOUNG TOGETHER

Here is another proof that the C. L. S. C. takes no note of age.

When the Class of 1916 was being formed at Chautauqua, New York, in the summer of 1912, one of the most enthusiastic of the new members was an eighty-year-young man from St. Louis who distributed music of his own composition and drilled the class in its yell:

Who are we?
1916, C. L. S. C.
Chautauqua Institution

The many people who made the acquaintance of Mr. Butler will be interested to know that his grand-daughter is planning to graduate with him.

A STEREOPTICON FOR CHRISTMAS

The Fall River (Massachusetts) Circle was presented this year with a stereopticon as a Christmas gift. This is an admirable idea and one which other circles should mention to members or friends whenever an anniversary of some sort gives an excuse for a present. A post-card projector is another offering which would be of the greatest value to any circle. If any group has one already the Round Table would be glad to know how it came to possess it and exactly how the class utilizes it.

A NOVELTY IN PROGRAMS

The Santa Clara (California) Circle has been livening up its work by making use of the Search Questions published monthly in the Round Table. In December one of their programs ran as follows:

What is Called the Iliad of France?
Who was Called the King of Five Coffins.
What is the Latin Name and What the Highest Mountain of Switzerland and Number of Cantona?
What Woman Had the Title of King of France?
Under what Circumstances did King John the Good Die in England, although Arrangements had been made for his Ransom?

It may be seen readily that the answers to these questions give opportunities for talks or papers both entertaining and instructive.

HOW ONE CIRCLE WAS ORGANIZED

Twenty-nine years ago this February three people gathered around a cradle—two of us busy mothers and a dear old-maid school-teacher, to talk over the Chautauqua course. One of the mothers had been reading for the previous two years. We had been reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN about local circles and the meeting that afternoon was to discuss that subject. Could we form a circle? The two mothers had their babies in their arms.

"Why can't we have a meeting around the cradle of one home or the other?" asked the Sponsor. "Then while one

is asking the questions, there will always be some one to rock the cradle, for the babies must always be cared for."

So it was decided that afternoon. We opened our books and planned our reading. We learned how to organize and how to conduct the meetings along the line presented by the Mother Chautauqua, and we put theory into practice by organizing with our three members. After a wildly exciting campaign, we had "greatness thrust upon us"—one of us was elected president, one secretary, one treasurer! How the men of the two homes laughed. One said, "The talk will be principally gossip or a baby conference!" The other chuckled, "A *circle* of three; I should call it a *triangle!*" We were not discouraged by their jesting and we went to work. We read and discussed the lessons, and *how* we studied! Those four years meant hard, hard work. The Magazine was carried all over the house from the library to the kitchen, from the kitchen to the nursery, to allow a few minutes' study here and there.

In putting away some CHAUTAUQUANS last spring, on the highest shelf of the closet I came across the books read by the Class of '87. I took them down reverently for all those pages seemed pressed by baby fingers.

The Jersey Shore (Pennsylvania) Class of '87 was small, but an impetus came from it which never died.

DR. G. STANLEY HALL AT OGDEN, UTAH

In the December CHAUTAUQUAN a picture of Utah readers shows Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton in the midst of the group. At her right is sitting Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, one of Chautauqua's "Educational Council."

The Robert Browning Circle of Warren, Ohio, holds its meetings in Sutliff Hall in this Library building

Epworth Park, Bethesda, Ohio, where a Chautauqua is held under pleasant advantages

The Butler, Missouri, Circle picnics on Christy Lake

Scene at the Litchfield-Hillsboro (Illinois) Chautauqua Assembly

The Aloha Circle of San Diego, California; photographed in the park where the 1915 celebration is to be held

A member of the Clayton Hamilton Circle of Bridgeport, Connecticut, lives near Seaside Park

A few of the Blackwell (Oklahoma) campers at the Island Park Assembly, Winfield, Kansas. Two 1912 graduates are in the center

One of the Oakland, California, playgrounds in which Oakland Chautauquans are interested

C. L. S. C. IN AFRICA

A reader in Oudtshoorn makes a suggestion which readers in America may well copy. She has just completed the furnishing of a living room with the intention of making it so cosy and so book-y that her husband and her boys cannot resist its appeal. On the walls hang pictures chosen for their beauty and their meaning, and she plans to add to these the certificates of her four years of Chautauqua reading, framed in one long frame, with a ledge above on which are to stand some Chautauqua photographs which the designer hopes to secure for herself when she comes to Chautauqua next summer to graduate with 1913.

LETTER CIRCLES AGAIN

No pleasanter way of keeping in touch with other class members can be found than by joining in the Round Robin arrangement which Miss Una B. Jones has prepared for several of the C. L. S. C. classes. There are fifteen of these Letter Circles, and they give never-failing pleasure. The Class of 1916 is the first of the undergraduate classes to avail itself of this privilege. Anyone who wants information on this subject should write to Miss Una B. Jones, Stittville, New York. Here are some notes from the 1912 Round Robin:

"Recognition Week was one of the most delightful times of my life. Chautauqua is a place not only for recreation but for education, and, as a friend of mine said to me, 'It is where you meet genuine people.' I count it as one of the greatest treats of my life to have been able really in the flesh to see the wonderful sight of the Class of 1912 in the meetings, in the Vigil, in the marching, and during the sermon and address. And as I met people on the street a dear little pink ribbon rose, our class flower, was always an introduction."

This member has five adopted children—adopted after some of her own had died. Besides this glorious work she has charge of the County Settlement Work and many other duties in charitable lines.

"The reading of the good circle letters during a recent illness went a long way towards curing me, and I told my doctor husband they did me more good than his medicine."

One member attended the Lincoln, Illinois, Chautauqua. It was enjoyable but "not equal to the Mother Chautauqua." Another member lives in the country five miles from town and belongs to the nursing committee. This committee inspects sanitary conditions in homes and schools and helps the poor. She also drives four miles to hold cottage meetings to discuss hygiene and social service work. Still another member belongs to the Chautauqua Union Board in Des Moines and is doing missionary work for Chautauqua. There are no idle hands among these people who graduated this year but broad minds and hearts reaching out to the world's needs.

Members of 1916, "Freshmen," write as follows:

"The past summer I was at Chautauqua on a scholarship. I enjoyed everything so much. The classes were instructive and inspiring. The home life there was exceedingly pleasant, as nineteen girls lived together for the six weeks."

"My interest goes as far back as '83. All that summer I pondered the question, 'Can a busy housekeeper accomplish the work?' I decided to begin and frankly, some of the books seemed dry, but I held my resolve not merely to read but to study carefully each book. Could I condense an answer into the little space given? Day after day I thought over those questions as I washed dishes, as I swept or dusted or mended, and later I came to believe that for me the memoranda work was the most helpful part of the course. When I hear tiresome speakers talk all around a subject I'm apt to wish they were compelled to answer memoranda questions in the small space given and learn to condense. Our pastor advises 'keeping the company of saints' and that is one reason I enjoy Chautauqua so much, because of the choice spirits we meet there."

"One of my friends calls Chautauqua 'The summer home of uplift.' "

"All of the new members of the C. L. S. C. gathered by me shall be counted for our President, Rev. J. D. McBride. I am anxious to have him take the trip to Europe and if the rest of the '16s will do the same we might accomplish something."*

"Here are a few lines that have been of much help to me:

"'Slowly have I learned
Not to hurry,
Not to worry;
Also slowly learned
While I'm here
Not to fear—
All is in God's hands.'"

"I was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to this country

*See paragraph entitled "That European Trip."

when fourteen. I mastered the English language and taught in the city but wanted still more education. Chautauqua was the place where I began, and there I studied Latin, French, and Pedagogy. I went to Berlin and studied a year, then to the University of Zurich, Switzerland, which was the first university opened for women, and studied there nearly seven years. I am now teaching in the University of Dayton, Ohio. I am happy that we of 1916 can become better acquainted and in four years march through the Golden Gate together."

THAT EUROPEAN TRIP

One of the Round Robin quotations from a 1916 reader suggests a unity of purpose with regard to the offer which Chautauqua is making of a European trip in return for two hundred enrolments. This reader's idea is excellent, for "in union there is strength." If the members of a circle, or all the circles in a state, or any group arrangement that may be fixed upon, all pull together with the purpose of sending to Europe some one person whom they decide upon, that person is pretty sure to go! Two years are allowed to achieve it if one isn't enough. Write to the Extension Office, Chautauqua, New York, for particulars.

'OUT OF THE FULNESS OF THE HEART'

Missourians are notoriously skeptical. "I'm from Missouri" has become a national proverb indicating that the speaker requires to be "shown" before he will believe. Yet these Missourians and all others of their kind always are willing to accept the "say-so" of a person whom they realize to be an authority. A Chautauqua organizer who has been working in the skeptical state has found that when she says not "I think," but "I know" such and such facts about the excellencies of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course, she finds immediate response to her appeal. Her experience is one that every one should take to heart. When you *know* a thing to be true and declare it with sincerity you cannot help carrying conviction to the minds of all who hear you. Try it.

SAGACIOUS HUSBANDS

The president of the thriving Kate Kimball Circle of St. Louis writes that the husbands of many of the members are reading the course at home, and might well receive honorable mention. Here it is. "More power to them."

A 1913 POINT OF VIEW

When I joined the Class of 1913, now nearly four years ago, I was quite struck by its name, the "Athene" Class and I determined to know more of my 'patron saint.' I had vague memories of childhood tales about Aphrodite rising from the foam of the sea and Bellerophon, the winged horse, but Athene I really did not know. Our friendly librarian loaned me a copy of Murray's "Manual of Mythology" and told me that he had been one of the famous members of the staff of the British Museum in London. I soon found that the author's long abode among the inspiring antiquities of the place enabled him to tell an old Greek story as if he were still remembering how it sounded in his childhood and as I began to explore the activities of the great Athene, I found myself constantly murmuring our motto, "Self reverence, self knowledge, self control." It was astonishing how she seemed to work into my daily life. I seemed to have acquired a mild sort of paganism if one may apply that term to qualities which my neighbor as well as myself considers rather up-to-date twentieth century traits. My children though it good fun to repeat mother's Chautauqua mottoes, and now and then when personal applications were somewhat needed, I would remind them how Athene was the goddess of storm and carried the aegis or storm shield of her father—but the fact was that she always left behind her that freshening of the air which only a high-toned, noble presence can evoke out of a storm. At this point my little folks seemed to grasp the idea of "self control" as something worth trying for.

It happened that the other day we were discussing in

our Chautauqua Circle some aspects of the suffrage question. The president laughed when I put in my word for Athene. It seemed so far from the present situation but it came unexpectedly near as we began to realize that two thousand years ago Athene was regarded as having sprung from the brain of Supreme Wisdom and therefore the human mind stood for all time as representing neither a male nor a female order but a single and independent power at work throughout the whole of nature.

I discovered also that our goddess stands for the Peace Movement, another illustration of her fitness to be a Chautauqua leader. Athene's antipathy to Ares, the god of war, was well known, of course, and when his devotion to strife became intolerable it was the great gray-eyed goddess who descended upon him and led the belligerents to victory, that she might speedily establish them in the arts of peace to give beauty in human life in its noblest development of the highest wisdom. Nor does it seem possible that one whose many functions it was to teach men the art of taming horses for war should be any less efficient in the art of cherishing that motherhood which cries out against its brutality. It was Athene whose sacred precinct on the Acropolis included a special portion set apart for the guardianship of motherhood.

DIFFERENT PLACES, DIFFERENT SEASONS

A South African 1913 reader writes in *September*: "Oudtshoorn is beautiful now in its *spring* coat of many colors. All the veldt is covered with flowering shrubs made lovely by rains, so the Victorious Ostrich is once more well-provided for for the long summer."

A VIGOROUS SURVIVOR

Thirty years ago the Hurlbut Circle of East Boston, Massachusetts, took its name in honor of Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, one of Chautauqua's wise and ardent councillors.

Last October the survivors of those active, early days met in festival to celebrate the anniversary. There was jubilation and there was tender thought for the absent, and there were reminiscences at least "three-reels" in length.

OKLAHOMA CHAUTAUQUANS

C. L. S. C. activities are advancing in Oklahoma. The circle at Tulsa has diligent readers who also prove themselves capable and forceful program makers and leaders. Blackwell is a Chautauqua stronghold, and has been for years. A group of its readers is shown in this Round Table. Not far from Blackwell is Lamont where a new circle has been formed this year. This circle has grown from small beginnings. One Lamont woman enrolled at the Winfield, Kansas, Assembly in 1911 and read alone until a friend became interested enough to join her. With Number Two the interest was a revival, for she had read before, and now she will graduate with 1913, the first of the new circle to enter the Hall of the Grove. These two original members are full of enthusiasm over the pleasure and benefit in store for this neighborhood group in the little prairie town.

NEWS FROM CIRCLES AND READERS

"We've been having some splendid letters lately," said Pendragon, as he noticed the wistful glances directed at the mail bag. "You're going to let us hear some of them, I know," cried the Anxious One. "Indeed, I am only too delighted to share them," returned Pendragon. "I'll begin with this from the Monongahela (Pennsylvania) reader whose account of Recognition Day at Chautauqua you read in last month's Round Table. She says, 'I realized the first year I read the course that it was splendidly worth while and I have simply voiced that impression without forcing it whenever there was opportunity. That you may know my alertness for opportunity, I shall say that my daughter teases me quite a little about my enthusiasm. When I

mention Chautauqua she says with questioning inflection, "Again?" or with a sigh, "Again!" I am interested in the people of my home town. I am anxious that we shall keep abreast of the times and of modern thought, that we shall be able to recognize the best in art and literature, and that we shall have a proper background of history. I know of no better scheme for acquiring such knowledge than the Chautauqua Reading Course. In a small town one can usually find a good many opportunities for influencing people in an indirect way. Through club and church organizations it is easy to find a point of contact with others. Twelve of the members of my Sunday School class have become Chautauqua readers, and at the first meeting of our woman's club this year I read a paper prepared for the occasion, "Through Chautauqua's Golden Gate," which you printed last month. At the close of the meeting several people gave me their names for enrolment and there were additions to that list later.' "

"She knows how to impart her own enthusiasm, doesn't she!" said The Man Across the Table. "I don't wonder that she wins members." "Here is another good letter, this time from Havana (Illinois): 'We have a flourishing C. L. S. C. in Havana and one of which we may justly be proud. It has a membership of fifty and thus far this year an average attendance of forty-five.' " "Good, good," interrupted many voices. " 'I have been publishing our programs in the local papers every week, inviting those interested to be present. In so doing the attendance has been greatly increased and I think without doubt will result in more "full course" readers for next year.' " "That's an idea for all of us," exclaimed an organizer. "Here is the sort of thing this circle's 'press agent' sends out," said an Illinoisan. "I happened to come across it the other day:

'Interest and attendance increases in the Chautauqua Circle as we proceed in our work. It is the opinion of the class that never in its history have we had more vitally important questions treated.

" 'On account of a lecture to be given next Monday night, the circle will meet on the following Tuesday night. Miss ——

will talk on "How Art Became Christian," Mr. ——— will give the second of his series of talks on "European Rulers and Their Modern Significance." Mr.——— will resume his work on "The Spirit of French Letters."

" 'Persons wishing to gain knowledge on these subjects are cordially invited.' "

"It is a good model," commented Pendragon, resuming his letter. " 'We meet in the library building which, by the way, is an eight thousand dollar Carnegie, the result of strenuous and persistent efforts of the circle soon after its organization. I organized the circle in 1895 and it has flourished since that time with the exception of two or three years when its main supporters were out of town. We have in our circle two ministers, three lawyers, a banker, a grain merchant, a socialist, a post master, a superintendent of the high school, a mechanic, a number of teachers, musicians and numerous other intelligent and interesting people. "Social Progress" is given in the form of talks by different men members, "The Spirit of French Letters" by a young lawyer who is a lover of literature, a Harvard graduate and an untiring student. He has created much interest in French letters and his work has added to our attendance. An artist and student of art leads us in our study of "Mornings with Masters of Art. She has been abroad and acquired a knowledge which enables her to present her subject in a masterful way. "Home Life in Germany" will be given by a banker and wife who were abroad two years ago and are enthusiastic over Germany. "European Rulers" in the magazine is discussed by an Englishman, who has a superior knowledge of the various forms of government and prepares his specialty effectively for class consideration. An ardent admirer of everything French is taking us through Paris. She is a gifted speaker and carries her listeners with her charmingly. Since we adopted the plan of having specially prepared persons to lead on topics suited to them we have had perfectly delightful and instructive meetings, and we notice that new people are constantly becoming interested in the C. L. S. C.

We think we have one of the best circles in the state as regards earnest workers and good thinkers.'"

"I should think they well might be pleased," said an appreciative delegate. "I wonder if they do much supplementary reading." "Here is a hint," answered Pendragon. "Our writer goes on: 'Our library board and the circle are very good friends and when we ask for books we always meet with a ready response.'" "I suspect they ask freely," decided the questioner. "I suspect they do," agreed Pendragon, smiling. "The circle does other things for the community, too. 'I enclose a program of a lecture recital we have lately given. We never swell our treasury funds any by such undertakings, but we feel we are intellectually helped.'" "What sort of recital was it?" Pendragon turned to a leaflet attractively printed in blue and white, "A professional gave readings on the general subject of 'The Study of Poetry as a Fine Art Approached through a Study of Form.' On the first evening she recited poems from T. J. Daly's 'Carmina,' the 'Sorrow of Rohat' by Arlo Bates, and the 'Set of Turquoise,' a comedy in one act, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. The second evening was devoted to the 'Epic Poem,' with a recital of Matthew Arnold's 'Sohrab and Rustum.' The third made a study of 'Lyric Poetry,' its beauty in ideal pictures and minor details and its ideality, with illustrative readings, and the last was given to the 'Drama' and a recital of J. M. Synge's 'The Riders to the Sea.'" "How comprehensive," "How well-chosen," were the approvals of the listeners, while notebooks rustled as the topics were listed for future help.

"I want to make an announcement," said a Cincinnatian proudly. "Make it," replied Pendragon with pleasant terseness. "I am glad to tell you that we have reorganized our Alpha Circle and we are enjoying our C. L. S. C. fellowship as much as when we were first organized in 1878. Indeed, I think our love for the spirit of the movement grows stronger each year."

"'C. L. S. C. fellowship!' That is what appeals to me," exclaimed a New Jersey woman. "I happen, through force of circumstances, not to have 'belonged' anywhere or to anybody for many years, and now that I have joined the C. L. S. C. I have a blessed feeling that I am one of a great body of people who are united by the same bonds and who are interested in each other because they are all doing the same thing." A murmur of understanding went around the room with here and there an exclamation of "I know what she means," and "That's the way I used to feel." "Incidentally, you find the reading worth while," said an Ohio doctor humorously. "For my part I cannot express my appreciation of the books. I would not do without the reading for anything, and I would be so glad to have a coterie of persons around and near me who are being benefited as I am."

"I have been intensely interested in 'Mornings with Masters of Art' and have recommended every member of my woman's club to read and own the book. The 'Spirit of French Letters' is a treasure-house of information, too," said another New Jersey member. "We are enjoying this year's work tremendously," said a Port Jervis New Yorker. "We have had an address on 'Modern Paris' by one of our traveled friends who had brought home many postcards with which she illustrated her talk. Then we have a regular speaker, a clergyman, who discusses industrial conditions in Europe at the third meeting of each month. We keep our knowledge of current events right up to the minute, also, by frequent reviews of history in the making such as the progress of the war in the Balkans." "We are following the Balkan War, too," said the delegate from the Mound Chautauqua Circle of Moundsville, West Virginia, "and we can't help thinking that it came at an opportune time for our Continental Year work." "And for the Classical Year to come, too," said Pendragon. "All that region was playing a part in history in the days that we call classical, so that

we can conscientiously make it a part of our Chautauqua interests through another reading year."

"I must tell you of the success of a recent library reception that we had in Lock Haven," said a Pennsylvania delegate. "It is an annual affair on Thanksgiving evening and this year the library fund itself was the richer by $75 in cash and one hundred good volumes. The reception was arranged by the Civic club and the Chautauqua circle was in immediate charge. Representatives of the several women's clubs in the city formed the reception committee. A fine musical program was played by the high school orchestra and the latest selections on the Victrola proved entertaining. Our County Superintendent gave an interesting talk, dwelling principally upon what the library has done for Lock Haven and what it hopes to do in the future."

"There's another good idea," some one said, and again a rustle of note books testified to everybody's interest. "Evidently Lock Haven Chautauquans take a personal interest in making the library useful," said Pendragon. "We of the circle do use the library frequently as there are many excellent reference books and the librarian from time to time sends for books suggested by our C. L. S. C. I have given my CHAUTAUQUANS of the past six years to the library, and also some of my books, and I find them even more accessible for reference there than they were in my own home. Our library is well equipped, beautifully lighted, and altogether a joy to us all."

"It is bound to be," agreed Pendragon heartily, "and I'm sure that all Chautauquans and 'Chautauquesses' as an Alabama newspaper calls our women readers, will be working for such another, wherever they may be."

FICTION BASED ON FRENCH HISTORY

Louis XV	*The Ancient Régime.* G. P. R. James.
" "	*Leontine.* K. C. Maberley.
" "	*The Peer's Daughter.* Lady Bulwer.
" "	*Madame de Maintenon.* Mme. de Genlis.

Louis XV	*The House of De Mailly.* Margaret Horton Potter.
The Jansenists	*The Roseville Family.* Mrs. Orr.
Persecution under Louis XV	*The Priest and the Huguenot.* Bungener.
Death of Louis XV.	*Memoirs of a Physician.* Dumas.
Persecution of Protestants	*Jean Jarousseau.* E. Pelletan.
The Court	*The Queen's Necklace.* Dumas.
" "	*Armand.* Mrs. Mowatt-Ritchie.
" "	*Blue Ribbons.* A. H. Drury.
Close of Louis XVI's Reign	*Julian.* Bungener.
The Revolution, 1789	*The Nobleman of '89.* Quinton.
" " "	*In Exitu Israel.* S. B. Gould.
Revolution. Taking the Bastille	*Six Years Later.* Dumas.
Revolution. Taking the Bastille	*The Faubourg St. Antoine.* Révillon.
The Revolution. 1789-1815	*The Story of a Peasant.* Erckmann-Chatrian.
The Revolution. 1789	*The States General.* Erckmann-Chatrian.
The Revolution. Champs de Mars. 1790	*Comtesse de Charney.* Dumas.
	Mirabeau. Mühlbach (Mundt).
The Revolution, 1791	
The Revolution. The Flight, 1791	*How They were Caught in a Trap.* Esmé Stuart.
Revolution, 1792	*The Country in Danger.* Erckmann-Chatrian.
" "	*Madame Thérèse.* Erckmann-Chatrian.
" "	*The Chevalier.* Dumas.
" "	*Love and Liberty.* Dumas.
" "	*French Wines and Politics.* Miss Martineau.
" "	*The Tuileries.* Mrs. Gore.
" "	*The Lady of Provence.* C. Tucker.
" "	*Albert Lunel.* Brougham.
" "	*Birth and Education.* M. S. Schwartz.
" "	*Beaumarchais.* A. E. Brachvogel.
" 1793	*The Year One of the Republic.* Erckmann-Chatrian.
" La Vendée	'93. Victor Hugo.
" "	*La Vendée.* A. Trollope.
" "	*The Orphans of La Vendée.* Mrs. Bray.
" "	*Bellale.* Translated by Mrs. Marsh.
" 1793	*A Tale of Two Cities.* Dickens.
" "	*Citoyenne Jacqueline.* S. Tytler.
" "	*Duchemer.* J. M. Neale.
" "	*The Atélier de Lye.* Miss Roberts.
" "	*On the Edge of the Storm.* Miss Roberts.
" "	*Peasant and Prince.* Miss Martineau.
" "	*Andrée de Taverny.* Dumas.

Revolution	1793	*Mary Antoinette and her Son.* Mühlbach.
"	"	*Marston.* G. Croly.
"	"	*The Lost Son.* Mrs. Sadler.
"	"	*Anna St. Ives.* T. Holcroft.
"	The Terror	*The Chevalier of the Maison Rouge.* Dumas.
"	"	*When a Cobbler Ruled the King.* Seaman
"	"	*The Thirsty Gods.* Anatole France.
"	"	*Wild Fire.* G. W. Thornbury.
"	"	*The Reign of Terror.* Mrs. Gore.
"	"	*The Dead Marquise.* L. Kip.
"	1793	*Ingénue,* or *The Death of Marat.* Dumas.
"	"	*Charlotte Corday.* H. A. Esquiros.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON "NICHOLAS II, THE RUSSIAN CZAR"

Russian Affairs, Geoffrey Drage. *Russia in Revolution,* G. H. Perris. *Russia: Her Strength and Weakness,* Schierbrand; *Russia and the Russians,* E. Noble. *Six Years at the Russian Court,* M. Eagar. *Russia,* 1815-1900, Skrine. *Russia of Today,* E. von der Bruggen. *Greater Russia,* Wirt Gerrare.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR

The French Revolution set forth a new calendar; it was to date from September 22, 1792, which was to be the first day of the year I, foundation of the Republic. The new year was to consist of twelve months of thirty days each, divided into three decades of ten days each, with five days, called Sanculottides, added at the end of the year to make it agree with the solar year.

Each month was given a name significant of the weather, or the season.

October—Vendémiaire, vintage month.
November—Brumaire, fog month.
December—Frimaire, hoar-frost month.
January—Nivose, snow month.
February—Pluviose, rain month.
March—Ventose, wind month.
April—Germinal, sprout month.
May—Floréal, flower month.
June—Prairial, meadow month.
July—Messidor, harvest month.
August—Thermidor, hot month.

September—Fructidor, fruit month.

Napoleon put the old calendar into force again after December 31, 1805.

THE C. L. S. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA

When we see a notice like the following we realize that the Chautauqua Idea truly has encircled the globe:

De achtste algemene samenkomst van de Chautaugua Leesen Studie Cirkel zal zijn te Kestell op 19—22 November, 1912.

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.
BRYANT DAY—November 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY — November, second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY — January, last Thursday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
CHAUTAUQUA DAY—February 23.
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.
ADDISON DAY—May 1.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
INAUGURATION DAY — August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.
ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR MARCH

FIRST WEEK

"Paris of the Revolution," in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Reading Journey in Paris," VI

Smith's "The Spirit of French Letters," Chapters VII and VIII.

SECOND WEEK

Nicholas II, the Russian Czar, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "European Rulers," VI.

Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art," Chapter XIII.

THIRD WEEK

Powers, Chapter XIV.

FOURTH WEEK

Powers, Chapters XV, XVI, XVII and Conclusion.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

The following programs are offered merely as helps to circles. No circle is required to use them.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI" (Duruy's "History of France").

2. *Book Review.* "Secret Memoirs of the Regency" by C. P. Duclos, or "The Mississippi Bubble" by Thiers.
3. *Art Talk* based on Hourticq's "Art in France," Part II, Chapter V, "Parisian Art under Louis XV and Louis XVI."
4. *Paper.* "Influence of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and the Cyclopedia on the Revolution" (Smith's "Spirit of French Letters" Chapter VIII; Faguet's "History of French Literature").
5. *Composite Story* of the Revolution (Duruy; Carlyle's "French Revolution;" Mathews's "French Revolution").
6. *Song.* "The Marseillaise."
7. *Analysis* of Corneille's "Cid" with readings (Smith, page 200).

SECOND WEEK

1. *Composite Summary* of Mr. Bestor's article in this Magazine.
2. *Reading.* Library Shelf in this number.
3. *Discussion.* "Isolation as a Help to Perfection of Ideals in all Forms of Art."
4. *Paper.* "Perugino's Use of Landscape."
5. *Talk.* "Composition for Circular Frames."
6. *Recitation.* Russian poem in this issue.

THIRD WEEK

1. *Comparison* of the mature with the youthful Raphael (Powers, Chapters XIII and XIV; Reinach's "Apollo," Chapter XVII).
2. *Historical Talk.* "The Rome of Raphael's Day under Popes Julius II and Leo X" (Any encyclopedia; Laurent's "History of the Papacy").
3. *Study* of the composition of "The Dispute," "The School of Athens," and "Parnassus."
4. *Comparison* of the motives of Raphael and of Michelangelo.
5. *Readings* from Ariosto or Tasso (Miller and Kuhn's "Studies in the Poetry of Italy").
6. *Reading,* with assignment of parts, of Racine's "Athaliah" (Smith, page 207).

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Michelangelo's Works."
2. *Talk,* tracing the growth of anatomical knowledge as expressed in the arts.
3. *Analysis* of changes in the depiction of the Madonna.
4. *Character Sketch.* 'Savonarola,' as shown in George Eliot's "Romola."
5. *Original Story.* "The Decoration of the Sistine Chapel" (Gower's "Michael Angelo;" "Paintings of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel" in the *Canadian Magazine* for April, 1905).
6. *Reading* from Michelangelo's sonnets (A few translations in the Warner "Library").

TRAVEL CLUB

Travel clubs should be provided with Baedeker's "Paris," latest edition. A large map of Paris and a pocket atlas of Paris and the vicinity may be had of the Book Store, Chautauqua, N. Y., for eighty cents each. Every member should do her best to contribute photographs, postcards, pictures in books, and any interesting

Paris mementoes she may have to a general collection which should be on exhibition at each meeting.

FIRST WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of Louis XV's Reign" (Duruy's "History of France").
2. *Book Review.* "Secret Memoirs of the Regency" by C. P. Duclos or "The Mississippi Bubble" by Thiers.
3. *Original Dialogue** on social conditions in about the year 1760. Speakers: Louis XV, Madame de Pompadour, A Noble of the Highest Rank, Turgot, A Peasant, A Landless Noble, A Member of the Bourgeoisie, An Artisan, An Army Officer, A Private.
4. *Art Talk* based on Hourticq's "Art in France," Part II, Chapter V, "Parisian Art under Louis XV and Louis XVI."
5. *Reading* from Marivaux's "Life of Marianne" or Prévost's "Manon Lescaut."

SECOND WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Life of Louis XVI" (Duruy; Guizot).
2. *Book Reviews* of a) "Recollections of Léonard" (Marie Antoinette's hairdresser), or b) "Rose Bertin" (the queen's milliner).
3. *Reading.* "The Death of the Dauphin" (the older son of Louis XVI) from Daudet's "Letters from my Mill."
4. *Original Story.* "Royalty in Prison." Place, Paris; time, 1792-3; characters, Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, their children, Madame Elizabeth (Guerber's "The Prisoners of the Temple;" Seaman's "When a Cobbler Ruled the King;" Mühlbach's "Marie Antoinette and her Son;" LeNotre's "The Daughter of Louis XVI;" Cléry's "The Royal Family in the Temple Prison").
5. *Reading.* Beaumarchais' "Marriage of Figaro" or Voltaire's "Zaïre."

THIRD WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Revolution from the taking of the Bastille to the Beginning of the Reign of Terror" (Duruy; Mathews's "French Revolution").
2. *Talk.* "Condition of France just before the Revolution," based on Arthur Young's "Travels in France."
3. *Paper.* "Influence of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau and the Cyclopedia on the Revolution" (Smith's "The Spirit of French Letters;" Faguet's "History of French Literature").
4. *Book Review* of Rivers's "Louvet."
5. *Reading* from articles by Madame Tussaud in the *Ladies' Home Journal* in the summer and autumn of 1912.

FOURTH WEEK

1. *Roll Call.* "Events of the Revolution from Beginning of the Reign of Terror to Establishment of the Directory" (Duruy; Mathews).
2. *Book Review.* "Life of Madame Roland" by I. A. Taylor.
3. *Original Story,* introducing famous characters of the Terror.
4. *Song.* "The Marseillaise."

*Suggested by a circle program.

5. *Map Talk.* "Destruction and Construction in Paris during the Revolution" (Baedeker, under principal churches and public buildings).
6. *Reading* from Anatole France's "The Thirsty Gods" or "The Death of Sidney Carton" from Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities."

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON MARCH READING

EUROPEAN RULERS. CHAPTER VI. "NICHOLAS II, THE RUSSIAN CZAR"

1. What is the extent and what the population of Russia? 2. In what respect are Napoleon's and Bismarck's remarks true? 3. What was Nicholas's descent and how was he educated? 4. Whom did he marry? 5. Of what does his family consist? 6. With what troubles must the Czar and Czarina contend? 7. Give Mr. Stead's characterization of Nicholas; 8. Mr. White's. 9. What is Mr. Bestor's summing up? 10. What is the governmental position of the Czar? 11. In what way is the emperor dependent? 12. What advantages may be found in an autocratic government? 13. Outline the reigns of Nicholas's predecessors in the nineteenth century. 14. Quote Mr. Bryce. 15. How was the beginning of the present Czar's reign marked? 16. Of what does the central administration consist? 17. Describe the State Council of the Empire. 18. What has been the history of the Dumas? 19. What is said of Russia's foreign policy? 20. What are some of the problems of Russian development? 21. Speak of the peasantry. 22. What conditions have tended to check economic development? 23. What will be Russia's future?

A READING JOURNEY IN PARIS. CHAPTER VI. "PARIS OF THE REVOLUTION"

1. What was the condition of France when Louis XV came to the throne? 2. What were some of the happenings in Paris at the beginning of his reign? 3. Give some examples of the spirit of the times. 4. What were some of the buildings and public improvements of this reign? 5. Describe two festivals of Louis XVI's reign. 6. Why was the new wall disliked? 7. What was the change in architecture? 8. What were the chief causes of the Revolution? 9. What was the attitude of Paris toward the Revolution? 10. What was the Oath of the Tennis Court? 11. What were the circumstances of the destruction of the Bastille? 12. Of the bringing of the royal family to the Tuileries? 13. How was the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille celebrated? 14. What causes worked disorder? 15. Why did the king try to leave the country? 16. Describe the two visits of the mob to the Tuileries. 17. What became of the royal family? 18. Describe the Terror. 19. What was some of the destruction of the Revolution? 20. The construction? 21. What ended the Terror?

SEARCH QUESTIONS ON MARCH READING

1. In what years have exhibitions been held in Paris? 2. How did the Eiffel Tower get its name? 3. What club uses the former Hôtel Coislin? 4. How did it come about that the French nobility had so many more members than the English?

5. What was Napoleon's plan for the decoration of the square where the Bastille had stood, and in what famous novel is it mentioned?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON READING IN JANUARY MAGAZINE

1. Jeanne d'Albret. She died in Paris before Henry's marriage to Marguerite of Valois and it was thought that she was poisoned at the instigation of Catherine de Medici. 2. The Edict of Nantes permitted religious toleration. 3. After Louis XIV's confessor, a Jesuit, Father (Père) Lachaise. 4. When Orleans was besieged during the Fronde she scaled the walls like a soldier.

Talk About Books

PICTURES AND THEIR PAINTERS: A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE GREAT PICTURES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR PAINTERS. By Lorinda Munson Bryant. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50 net.

Evidently Mrs. Bryant understands her audience, which she describes as made up of college men, students, teachers, and home keepers in need of a history of painting that will give a fair grasp of the subject in a limited space of time. It is a difficult matter, one had almost said impossible, even to touch on the subject of painting for a period of time extending from the dawn of civilization in Egypt to the present day in America. The history of art is a serious study demanding the energy of a life time. To endeavor to excite in others the delights in great art that come only as the result of carefully cultivated powers of appreciation would seem to be a thankless task. Doubtless many will eagerly grasp the opportunity offered by Mrs. Bryant to become familiar with at least the names and chief works of great painters. Mrs. Bryant makes liberal use of stories and historical associations to fix the facts in mind. There are about three hundred illustrations.

THREE VISIONS AND OTHER POEMS. By John A. Johnson. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. $1.00 net.

Verses of uneven merit make up this collection. The best are those based on Biblical scenes—"A Christmas Carol," "Four Days in the Life of Christ," and "The Awakening." Many of the other pieces are occasional, personal, or trivial in thought.

SCIENCE OF SPEECH, $1.25; THE ART OF RENDERING, $1.25. By Frank H. Fenno. Chicago: Emerson W. Fenno.

The "Science of Speech" is the result of years of practice in the art and science of elocution, its material drawn from the best

authorities on the subject, and its form, arranged to meet the need of a short course at a summer school, adaptable to all class work. The book should be used in connection with "The Art of Rendering" which adds to physical and voice exercises selections suitable for illustrating the instructions. Both books have reproductions of the charts by which Mr. Fenno has visualized his "mental method in reading and speaking" and the developments of voice and gesture in phonetics, expression and action.

THE CONSERVATION OF THE CHILD. By Arthur Holmes. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

Many helpful sidelights are thrown upon the subject of mental and moral deviates in Dr. Arthur Holmes's carefully prepared monograph on "The Conservation of the Child." This is the tenth volume in Lippincott's Educational Series.

For sixteen years a Psychological Clinic has been carried on at the University of Pennsylvania—pioneer work in this country—its object being to detect, examine and classify all mentally deficient children and to suggest methods of treatment and training. To set forth the way in which their cases are obtained and cared for, how curables and incurables are differentiated, this book has been written by one experienced in the work of the Clinic. Its clearness and its scientific spirit, as well as its sympathy for the subnormal child, commend it to teachers, physicians and to the growing class of those interested in the conservation of what is best worth conserving—our children.

The effort of democracy, today, is to give to the "misfits" the most complete training, and to bring them up to their maximum development. Therefore it is of far-reaching importance to examine early the subnormals, for some may be cured by medical or surgical relief, others may be relieved by medical or surgical treatment, but require training to restore them to their normal places in school and society, and still others will be found to be incurably retarded and candidates for institutions for feeble minded. A review of the methods of the Psychological Clinic by teachers and educators would do much to generalize the work of caring for this most hopeless unit of society.

THE OPEN SECRET. By James Thompson Bixby. Boston: American Unitarian Association. $1.25 net.

There is a most alluring invitation in the binding, printing and title of Mr. Bixby's "Open Secret." The subject is the elusive original cause, and the implication in the title of the book seems to be that within is a clue to the so far inexplicable labyrinth in which we live, a new angle of philosophical vision which will

avoid obstacles which have heretofore kept us from seeing into the heart of things.

To a certain extent, the pages of Mr. Bixby's book fulfil the promise of the title. His thesis seems to be that "God must indeed be held as similar to a human spirit, but not because He is human-like but because man is faintly God-like." There is nothing particularly original in this statement. Some of Mr. Bixby's deductions, however, are helpful,—as, for instance, the chapter on "The Cosmic Motor Power" in which he argues, because in human beings as well as in other forms of life, force or energy springs from more or less conscious will, that, therefore, by analogy it is reasonable to suppose that a conscious will is indicated in forces that we cannot trace in a visible or knowable ultimate cause. In amplifying this idea in another chapter, Mr. Bixby has been happy in his careful drawing of the distinctions between a law and the force or energy that works through that law; between a locomotive and the steam that moves it.

Aside from the arguments from analogy as to the character and cause of force, the book does not seem to be very closely knit to its professed purpose. The balance of the chapters are sermons dealing with various subjects and winding up with one on "Deep Thinking" in which the World's Fair at Chicago, eugenics, pure food laws, industrial training, Sir Joshua Reynolds and verses from Ralph Waldo Emerson and George Eliot, together with many other interesting but non-related topics are interwoven with frequent references to the necessity of thinking deeply,—whatever that may mean. All of these chapters are superficial and somewhat dogmatic, as sermons are wont to be. They are well expressed and rich in analogies.

LILT O' THE BIRDS. By Emile Pickhardt. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. $1.25 net; by mail, $1.35.

It is a great pleasure to find now and then, shining forth from the dull background of the mediocre verse-output of the day, a volume of genuine poetry. Emile Pickhardt is a true nature poet, with senses and sympathies alert to the charm of the birds—their melody, their beauty of form and color, their life with its spiritual interpretations. "Lilt o' the Birds" will appeal to the poetry lover and the bird lover alike. The poems, sixteen in number, ring with sweetest melody. They easily pass the test of true poetry; they "learn themselves by heart;" they "sing themselves," with a ripple and a lilt like that of the bird music which they praise. The measures used are delightful; each one is admirably suited to its theme. There is not a metrical lapse or crudity in the entire

volume, nor is there a trite or trival thought. Perfect grace and rhythm and beautiful diction fitly convey the noble sentiments inspired by a sympathetic contemplation of bird life. The song of the bobolink is celebrated in a merry, rippling measure; the humming bird is honored with a word picture of matchless daintiness; the lines describing the thrush suggest the soft balmy twilight and the secluded woodland bower where this chorister pours forth his rapturous harmonies. Beautiful symbols, too, are found in bird life. The "homing dove" is an emblem "of deathless soul . . . homing o'er death's tide." The sea gull is like the spirit of man.

"That rises from sorrow and woe
On the wings of hope o'er life's wild sea
When the storm winds wildest blow."

Perhaps the most beautiful of the poems is the one in which the birds are asked why they alone of all God's creatures possess the gift of song.

The volume is dressed handsomely, as befits its merit. It is beautifully bound, in quarto size, and is illustrated with splendid half-tone reproductions from drawings made especially for it by the late Mr. Knobel, the well-known artist and authority on birds.

PETER RAMUS. By Frank Pierrepont Graves. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

In "Peter Ramus and the Educational Reformation of the Sixteenth Century," Mr. Graves, professor of the History of Education in the Ohio State University, has published another educational treat. His books are always readable for their literary style, and the human interest which they are made to express. The author makes us feel the real vitality of the founders of educational theories and processes. Peter Ramus—Pierre Ramée—has had little attention, especially from English writers. One of the charms of Mr. Graves's work is that it often reveals to us the neglected pioneers who blazed the trails of education. The book contains chapters on "The Times of Ramus," "His Breach with Aristole," the "Principles and the Organization of Education," the "Value, Spread, and Influence of Ramism." An appendix contains a valuable bibliography of both original and supplementary sources of information.

CAVIARE. By Grant Richards. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.30 net.

For the "general" who do not feel the lure of gambling, whether "on the green" or in stocks, and who have no real ambition to be known by the waiters of hotels and restaurants of varied quality, this book will, indeed, be "caviare." It has a plot of no moment, for causes and results play at hide-and-seek with only an

occasional peep at each other. Nor is it an especially good character-study; nor has it a "moral" worthy of consideration. But its style—ah, *there* is something unusual—detached, humorous, and clear as a bell. And for its style and its comment on New York from the point of view of an Englishman on a three-day visit "Caviare" is eminently amusing and readable. Its Paris is that of the English and American hotels on and near the rue de Rivoli, and of the less decorous precincts of the Place Pigalle.

DEMOCRACY AND THE CHURCH. By Samuel George Smith, Ph.D., LL.D., head of department of sociology and anthropology, University of Minnesota. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

This interpretation of Jesus as the author of the ideals of democracy will help many readers to clarify their thought upon modern social problems. That social science must recognize the religious life of the world as a permanent department or else be considered unscientific is amply demonstrated. The study of origins and evolution of religion, the genetic philosophy of religion in the sociological writer's phrase, is extraordinarily suggestive. It appeals to the layman, and the layman thinks of theologians, historians and other sociological specialists who ought to read it. Since definition of religion is elusive there may be danger of overstating the influence of Christianity; stated, however, in terms of environment and readaptation the applied principles of Jesus are traced and presented specifically, comparatively, even prophetically.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. By S. J. Chapman. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 50 cents net.

It is a pity that such a useful series as the "Home University Library" should be encumbered with such a useless book as Prof. S. J. Chapman's "Political Economy." The author chooses what he calls "positive economic science" as his field, and likens it to the laboratory of the physicist. He seems to have little conception of the boundaries of that field. Many philosophical or psychological assumptions creep into the book that are open to doubt. Much of the reasoning is obscure and well-nigh unintelligible. The language is far from clear. Some of the sentences remind one forcibly of "Alice in Wonderland." Here is an illustration:

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osophy of life, and which, as will transpire later, in conjunction with other generalizations having equally a one-sided aspect, enable the social scientist to lay bare the ramified system of law inherent in the economical functioning of communities."

If any human being except the author has more than the vaguest idea of what this means, he certainly is entitled to many decorations!

THE LIFE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD. By Anna Adams Gordon. Evanston, Illinois: National W. C. T. U. $1.50.

In August, 1874, "there had gone forth from Chautauqua, New York, a call to the women who had been interested in the Women's Temperance Crusade to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, November 18-20, for the purpose of effecting a permanent national organization. Thither went Frances Willard to clasp hands with those whose very names had thrilled her heart as she had heard of their brave warfare for the protection of the home."

There are many Chautauquans still alive who remember those wonderful meetings at which the W. C. T. U. came into being, and they will read with delight this record of a career which is at the same time the record of the cause she championed. Miss Willard's secretary, now Honorary Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., has written a biography which is both accurate and entertaining Lady Henry Somerset supplies the Introduction.

LAME AND LOVELY. By Frank Crane. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.00.

"The human race is incurably religious," declares Mr. Crane in response to the people who are pessimistic as to present day religion, and to the democracy of today the writer addresses himself in a series of little preachments, direct and simple, on duty, love, friendship, self-respect, humor, prayer. They are worth reading, for they apply on everyday living.

CELLULAR COSMOGONY. By "Koresh" and Prof. U. G. Morrow. Estero, Florida: Guiding Star Publishing House. 50 cents.

The Koreshan Cosmogony teaches that the world is a shell or hollow sphere, and here you can read all about it if you want to.

THE YELLOW STREAK AND OTHER STORIES ABOUT SCHOOLS. By C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.

Every one of these stories has a point—a delicate bit of satire, usually on some aspect of school life. The get-up of the book is poor but the matter is fairly worth while.

ORGAN AND FUNCTION. By B. D. Hahn. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. $1.00 net; postage 10 cents.

In this critical study of evolution the author has as a main theme the dominance of function over organic structure. He cites the

recurved bill of the avocet as being an example in which "The animal structure has surrendered its rigid member to be remodelled by the most fragile of vegetable tissues." The book is one which would hardly be enjoyed by those not already familiar with evolutionary theories and technical nomenclature. It is by no means light reading, but he who is interested in evolutionary matters will find in it much food for thought. The subject matter is discussed under the following heads: Beauty and Design, Variation and Chance, Variation and Heredity, Reproduction and the Genetic Bond, Reproduction and Reminiscence, Brain and Thought, and Program and Platform.

ROME. By W. Warde Fowler.. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 50 cents.

The Romans balanced their lack of imagination by their fulness of practical sense. How this quality showed itself in the various aspects of political, economic and social life while Rome won to power and fell to degeneracy is the story of this little volume.

GREAT OPERA STORIES. Translated from old German original sources by Millicent S. Bender. (Everychild's Series). New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents net.

In "Great Opera Stories" Millicent S. Bender has translated into very simple English easily comprehensible to children the stories of six grand operas. The first two taken up are "Children of Kings" and "Haensel and Gretel," fairy stories dear to every child, and following these appear "The Master Singers," the beautiful tale of "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman" and "Tannhaüser." The operas selected are all fascinating and their widely differing plots lend much to the interest with which the child turns to the succeeding tale. Miss Bender has performed her task well; each story is told with simplicity. The little volume carries several interesting illustrations, the type is of a size easily read by children, and the whole is neatly bound in attractive covers.

HIMSELF. By E. B. Lowry, M.D., and Richard J. Lambert, M.D. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.00.

"Himself" is an eminently practical and desirable book for any man to read, especially for a young man who contemplates assuming the duties of a husband and father. To "know thyself" physically may often be as valuable as any other way and may save avoidable and unhappy mistakes. This little book gives ample information on physiology and hygiene, and its thoughtful reading may add much wisdom and happiness to a family.

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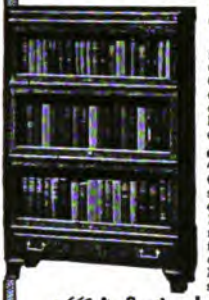

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